

STANDARD PIANOS—
And Piano Dealers.
WHO DOES FORTUNE FAVOR?

Who does fortune favor most?
Is't the man who h'titates?
Or the one who meditates?
No! the man who tempts the fates
Can of wealth and plenty boast.

Would a new piano catch
You or make you say and glad;
Kimball is the one you had
Better buy, or you'll be mad,
For it leads all from the scratch.

BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE,
103 N. Spring st.

AGENCY FOR KIMBALL PIANOS.

AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

NEW OGLETHEATRE

(Under direction of Al Hayman.)
H. C. WYATT, Manager.MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
September 4, 5 and 6.3—NIGHTS ONLY—3
GRAND MATINEE WEDNESDAY.The Queen of Comedies,
JANE.Jennie Yeamans as "Jane,"
And all of the players that have made the
comedy famous. Direction of Charles
Frohman; 30 nights in New York.
PRICES—1c, 2c, 3c and 5c.

NEW OGLETHEATRE

(Under direction of Al Hayman.)
H. C. WYATT, Manager.Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 7, 8, 9,
SATURDAY MATINEE.The Old Comedy Company in a representa-
tive performance of Sheridan's
famous comedy,
THE RIVALS.Tour under personal direction of
Al Hayman.The cast includes some of the best known
stars: MRS. JOHN L. R. W. McKee Rankin,
Stanley Drew, Owen Sawett, Charles E.
Verrier, Frank S. Miles, Mrs. Sidney Drew
and others. Produced under the personal
supervision of MRS. JOHN DREW.
Seats now on sale.

HOTELS—

Resorts and Cafes.

THE HOLLENBECK—

The Largest and Best Hotel in Los
Angeles.AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Liberal Management! Reasonable Rates!
Headquarters for Tourists and Com-
mercial Men.

A. C. BLICKER & CO. Prop.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE—

The Finest Restaurant in Southern
California. Catering for Weddings
and Parties in or out of the city.

OYSTERS, 10c DOZEN.

J. E. AUILL, Prop.

THE SAN MARCOS HOTEL—

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
On the American and European plan.
The only first-class hotel open all
the year in Santa Barbara.
Large airy rooms; pleasant reading rooms
and parlors overlooking the mountains.
Santa Barbara is the finest
climate on earth all the year.
E. P. DUNN, Prop.

VISIT LAKE TAHOE—

And stop at
the BELLEVUE.One of the most charming summer
resorts on the coast. Appointments, loca-
tion, climate and scenery unsurpassed.
Round trip from Los Angeles to Belle-
vue and return, including a week's ac-
commodation, via Truckee, \$15.00. Via
Truckee, Carson and Reno, \$15.00. Rates
to 25c per week. Tickets at S. P. Co.'s
office.HOTEL LINCOLN—COR. SECOND AND
HILL sts.First-class family hotel; ap-
pointments, location, climate and scenery
electric cars pass to all points in city.
THOS. PARSON Prop.

THE "LIVINGSTON," 63 S. HILL ST.—

The best family hotel in the city; sum-
mer rates, \$1 per day and upward; ac-
commodated the best table in Los Ange-
les.HOTEL ST. ANGELO—COR. TEMPLE
ST. and Grand ave.; cool, pleasant
rooms; reasonable rates.

PERSONALS—

Business.

PERSONAL—COFFEE, FRESH ROASTED,
at our Grand coffee roaster; Java
and Mocha, 2c lb.; Mountain Coffee,
2c; German, 2c; Rolled Rye, 10c; 4 lb.
box, 35c; 10 lb. box, 65c; 20 lb. box,
1.00; 40 lb. box, 1.80; 80 lb. box, 3.50;
100 lb. box, 4.50; 200 lb. box, 8.50;
400 lb. box, 16.50; 800 lb. box, 32.50;
1600 lb. box, 64.50; 3200 lb. box, 128.50;
6400 lb. box, 256.50; 12800 lb. box, 512.50;
25600 lb. box, 1024.50; 51200 lb. box, 2048.50;
102400 lb. box, 4096.50; 204800 lb. box, 8192.50;
409600 lb. box, 16384.50; 819200 lb. box, 32768.50;
1638400 lb. box, 65536.50; 3276800 lb. box, 131072.50;
6553600 lb. box, 262144.50; 13107200 lb. box, 524288.50;
26214400 lb. box, 1048576.50; 52428800 lb. box, 2097152.50;
104857600 lb. box, 4194304.50; 209715200 lb. box, 8388608.50;
419430400 lb. box, 16777216.50; 838860800 lb. box, 33554432.50;
1677721600 lb. box, 67108864.50; 3355443200 lb. box, 134217728.50;
6710886400 lb. box, 268435456.50; 13421772800 lb. box, 536870912.50;
26843545600 lb. box, 1073741824.50; 53687091200 lb. box, 2147483648.50;
107374182400 lb. box, 4294967296.50; 214748364800 lb. box, 8589934592.50;
429496729600 lb. box, 17179869184.50; 858993459200 lb. box, 34359738368.50;
1717986918400 lb. box, 68719476736.50; 3435973836800 lb. box, 137438953472.50;
6871947673600 lb. box, 274877906944.50; 13743895347200 lb. box, 549755813888.50;
27487790694400 lb. box, 1099511627776.50; 54975581388800 lb. box, 2199023255552.50;
109951162777600 lb. box, 4398046511104.50; 219902325555200 lb. box, 8796093022208.50;
439804651110400 lb. box, 17592186044416.50; 879609302220800 lb. box, 35184372088832.50;
1759218604441600 lb. box, 70368744177664.50; 3518437208883200 lb. box, 140737488355328.50;
7036874417766400 lb. box, 281474976710656.50; 14073748835532800 lb. box, 562949953421312.50;
28147497671065600 lb. box, 1125899906842624.50; 56294995342131200 lb. box, 2251799813685248.50;
112589990684262400 lb. box, 4503599627370496.50; 225179981368524800 lb. box, 9007199254740992.50;
450359962737049600 lb. box, 18014398509481984.50; 900719925474099200 lb. box, 36028797018963968.50;
1801439850948198400 lb. box, 72057594037927936.50; 3602879701896396800 lb. box, 144115188075855872.50;
7205759403792793600 lb. box, 288230376151711744.50; 14411518807585587200 lb. box, 576460752303423488.50;
57646075230342348800 lb. box, 1152921504606846976.50; 115292150460684697600 lb. box, 2305843009213693952.50;
230584300921369395200 lb. box, 4611686018427387904.50; 461168601842738790400 lb. box, 9223372036854775808.50;
922337203685477580800 lb. box, 18446744073709551616.50; 1844674407370955161600 lb. box, 36893488147419103232.50;
3689348814741910323200 lb. box, 73786976294838206464.50; 7378697629483820646400 lb. box, 147573952589676412928.50;
14757395258967641292800 lb. box, 295147905179352825856.50; 29514790517935282585600 lb. box, 590295810358705651712.50;
59029581035870565171200 lb. box, 1180591620717411303424.50; 118059162071741130342400 lb. box, 2361183241434822606848.50;
236118324143482260684800 lb. box, 4722366482869645213696.50; 472236648286964521369600 lb. box, 9444732965739290427392.50;
944473296573929042739200 lb. box, 18889465931478580854784.50; 1888946593147858085478400 lb. box, 37778931862957161709568.50;
3777893186295716170956800 lb. box, 75557863725914323419136.50; 7555786372591432341913600 lb. box, 151115727451828646838272.50;
15111572745182864683827200 lb. box, 302231454903657293676544.50; 30223145490365729367654400 lb. box, 604462909807314587353088.50;
60446290980731458735308800 lb. box, 1208925819614629174706176.50; 120892581961462917470617600 lb. box, 2417851639229258349412352.50;
241785163922925834941235200 lb. box, 4835703278458516698824704.50; 483570327845851669882470400 lb. box, 9671406556917033397649408.50;
967140655691703339764940800 lb. box, 19342813113834066795298816.50; 1934281311383406679529881600 lb. box, 38685626227668133590597632.50;
3868562622766813359059763200 lb. box, 77371252455336267181195264.50; 7737125245533626718119526400 lb. box, 154742504910672534362390528.50;
15474250491067253436239052800 lb. box, 309485009821345068724781056.50; 30948500982134506872478105600 lb. box, 618970019642690137449562112.50;
61897001964269013744956211200 lb. box, 1237940039285380274899124224.50; 123794003928538027489912422400 lb. box, 2475880078570760549798248448.50;
247588007857076054979824844800 lb. box, 4951760157141521099596496896.50; 495176015714152109959649689600 lb. box, 9903520314283042199192993792.50;
990352031428304219919299379200 lb. box, 19807040628566084398385987584.50; 1980704062856608439838598758400 lb. box, 39614081257132168796771975168.50;
3961408125713216879677197516800 lb. box, 79228162514264337593543950336.50; 7922816251426433759354395033600 lb. box, 158456325028528675187087900672.50;
15845632502852867518708790067200 lb. box, 316912650057057350374175801344.50; 31691265005705735037417580134400 lb. box, 633825300114114700748351602688.50;
63382530011411470074835160268800 lb. box, 1267650600228229401496703205376.50; 126765060022822940149670320537600 lb. box, 2535301200456458802993406410752.50;
253530120045645880299340641075200 lb. box, 5070602400912917605986812821504.50; 507060240091291760598681282150400 lb. box, 10141204801825835211973625643008.50;
1014120480182583521197362564300800 lb. box, 20282409603651670423947251286016.50; 2028240960365167042394725128601600 lb. box, 40564819207303340847894502572032.50;
4056481920730334084789450257203200 lb. box, 81129638414606681695789005144064.50; 8112963841460668169578900514406400 lb. box, 162259276829213363391578010288128.50;
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259614842926741381426524816461004800 lb. box, 5192296858534827628530496329220096.50; 519229685853482762853049632922009600 lb. box, 10384593717069655257060992658440192.50;
1038459371706965525706099265844019200 lb. box, 20769187434139310514121985316880384.50; 2076918743413931051412198531688038400 lb. box, 41538374868278621028243970633760768.50;
4153837486827862102824397063376076800 lb. box, 83076749736557242056487941267521536.50; 8307674973655724205648794126752153600 lb. box, 166153499473114484112975882535043072.50;
16615349947311448411297588253504307200 lb. box, 332306998946228968225951765070086144.50; 33230699894622896822595176507008614400 lb. box, 664613997892457936451903530140172288.50;
66461399789245793645190353014017228800 lb. box, 1329227995784915872903807060280344576.50; 132922799578491587290380706028034457600 lb. box, 2658455991569831745807614120560689152.50;
265845599156983174580761412056068915200 lb. box, 5316911983139663491615228241121378304.50; 531691198313966349161522824112137830400 lb. box, 10633823966279326983230456482242756608.50;
1063382396627932698323045648224275660800 lb. box, 21267647932558653966460912964485513216.50; 2126764793255865396646091296448551321600 lb. box, 42535295865117307932921825928971026432.50;
4253529586511730793292182592897102643200 lb. box, 85070591730234615865843651857942052864.50; 8507059173023461586584365185794205286400 lb. box, 170141183460469231731687303715884105728.50;
17014118346046923173168730371588410572800 lb. box, 340282366920938463463374607431768211456.50; 34028236692093846346337460743176821145600 lb. box, 680564733841876926926749214863536422912.50;
68056473384187692692674921486353642291200 lb. box, 1361129467683753853853498429727072845824.50; 136112946768375385385349842972707284582400 lb. box, 2722258935367507707706996859454145691648.50;
272225893536750770770699685945414569164800 lb. box, 5444517870735015415413993718908291383296.50; 544451787073501541541399371890829138329600 lb. box, 10889035741470030830827987437816582766592.50;
1088903574147003083082798743781658276659200 lb. box, 21778071482940061661655974875633165533184.50; 2177807148294006166165597487563316553318400 lb. box, 43556142965880123323311949751266331066368.50;
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278759314981632789269196478408104518824755200 lb. box, 5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104.50; 557518629963265578538392956816209037649510400 lb. box, 11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208.50;
1115037259926531157076785913632418075299020800 lb. box, 22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416.50; 2230074519853062314153571827264836150598041600 lb. box, 44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832.50;
4460149039706124628307143654529672301196083200 lb. box, 89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664.50; 8920298079412249256614287309059344602392166400 lb. box, 178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328.50;
17840596158824498513228574618118689204784332800 lb. box, 356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656.50; 35681192317648997026457149236237378409568665600 lb. box, 713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312.50;
71362384635297994052914298472474756819137331200 lb. box, 1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624.50; 142724769270595988105828596944949513638274662400 lb. box, 2854495385411919762116571938898990272765493248.50;
285449538541191976211657193889899027276549324800 lb. box, 5708990770823839524233143877797980545530986496.50; 570899077082383952423314387779798054553098649600 lb. box, 11417981541647679048466287755595961091061972992.50;
1141798154164767904846628775559596109106197299200 lb. box, 22835963083295358096932575511191922182123945984.50; 2283596308329535809693257551119192218212394598400 lb. box, 45671926166590716193865151022383844364247891968.50;
4567192616659071619386515102238384436424789196800 lb. box, 91343852333181432387730302044767688728495783936.50; 9134385233318143238773030204476768872849578393600 lb. box, 182687704666362864775460604089535377456991567872.50;
18268770466636286477546060408953537745699156787200 lb. box, 365375409332725729550921208179070754913983135744.50; 36537540933272572955092120817907075491398313574400 lb. box, 730750818665451459101842416358141509827966271488.50;
73075081866545145910184241635814150982796627148800 lb. box, 1461501637330902918203684832716283019655932542976.50; 146150163733090291820368483271628301965593254297600 lb. box, 29230032746618058364073696654325660393

After further debate, consideration of the rules was suspended to pass an amendment to the Urgency Deficiency Bill, and, after adopting a resolution making the day of the centennial celebration the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol a legal holiday, the House adjourned until next Wednesday.

A NOMINATION REJECTED.

The Appointee for Consul-General to Guatemala Set Aside.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) The Senate, in executive session today, rejected Henry G. Stuart as Secretary of the Legation to Guatemala and Honduras and Consul-General to Guatemala. His residence is given as Denver, but he is only slightly known to the "Colorado" Senators. He formerly resided in Central America, where he engaged in business and became familiar with the language and customs of the people of the isthmus. It is understood his rejection, which was made on the representation of the Foreign Relations Committee, was the result of protestations from Guatemala, but whether by an individual or that government could not be learned.

Confirmations were made as follows: Owen M. C. Carr, Secretary of the Legation to Chile; Charles H. Page, Collector of Customs of the District of Oregon; D. R. Murphy, United States Attorney for Oregon; Henry C. Grady, United States Marshal for Oregon; C. F. Haslev, Surveyor-General for New Mexico.

Indian Agents: J. F. T. Brentano, Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon; W. L. Powell, Neah Bay Agency, Washington; L. T. Erwin, Yakima Agency, Washington.

YANG YU IN CHARGE.

The Retiring Chinese Minister Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) The retiring Chinese Minister, Tsin Kuo, and his successor in office, Yang Yu, called on Secretary Gresham today—one to say farewell, the other to present his credentials. The retiring minister subsequently went to the White House with Secretary Gresham and presented his letters of recall to the President. He expressed to the President the hope that the present relations would continue to be cordial, and President Cleveland, in a few words, reiterated these good wishes.

AT THE THEATER.

President Cleveland Attends a Performance With Secretary Lamont.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) The President went to the theater this evening, and, at the close of the performance, walked home in company with Secretary Lamont and Dr. Bryant.

Congressmen and the Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The cholera outbreak at Jersey City has caused a scare among Congressmen, and much talk toward shortening the session. The officials of the Marine Hospital Service do not fear a general outbreak.

Postmaster Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Andrew J. Kennedy for postmaster of Buffalo, Wyo.

Proctor Knott Declines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Ex-Gov. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, has been offered the Hawaiian mission, and declined it.

EDUCATION DAY.

A Catholic Assemblage at the Fair City.

Archbishop Feehan Makes a Characteristic Address—Secular Instruction Shown Materialism—Topics by Distinguished Prelates.

By Telegram to The Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) The Catholic Education day proved one of the most notable at the World's Fair. Large numbers arrived early from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Milwaukee. There were throngs of outsiders from distant points. Besides the Catholics, Chicago people turned out in great numbers. The weather was bright and breezy.

Festival Hall was jammed when the exercises began. Archbishop Feehan of Chicago presided. Bishop Spaulding of Peoria, president of the World's Fair Catholic educational exhibit, acted as director of ceremonies. Archbishop Feehan delivered an address of welcome, followed by Archbishop Spaulding of Peoria, who gave the "Catholic View of Education." The key to his address is contained in the following sentences:

"To speak of education in this or that science, in these or those branches usually taught in our schools, with a view only to the comfort here for a few, very few, years, and to make no other provisions for his welfare, is to betray a stupid, shameful ignorance of who and what he is. It is to deny, practically, the immortality of the soul and supernatural orders, and to treat him as an animal. This is sheer materialism. From the contagion of such a view of education and its consequences may heaven preserve our country. Religious and secular education should not be divorced, and cannot be divorced without detriment to both. As the separation of the soul and body means death and dissolution, the separation of religion and science inevitably results in the corruption of the latter. They who, for obvious reasons, oppose religious instruction in the schools, home and in the church. Religious instruction is not given at home, nor will it be, for an excellent reason. Parents, as a rule, have not the time nor inclination nor ability to give it. As to the Sunday-school conducted by young ladies and gentlemen a moment's reflection will suffice to realize of how little value it is. What is one hour in one day out of seven?"

The next speaker was the famous Catholic orator, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. He covered about the same grounds as did Archbishop Feehan, with whose conclusions he fully agreed.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York spoke on "What Catholics Have Done for Education in the United States" and Hon. T. J. Garvan of Boston discussed "Catholicity and Patriotism."

DEAD OYSTERS.

Two Million Dollars' Worth of the Bivalves Scattered by the Storm.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.) Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) It is estimated that the total damage to the oyster beds of New Haven harbor and Long Island Sound, caused by the recent storm, amounts to \$2,000,000.

ARMY MANEUVERS.

The Austrian Troops to Pass in Review.

The Press Greatly Opposed to the Mobilization.

A Fear That It May Result in the Spread of Cholera.

Celebration of the Victory of Sedan—The Town of Corrientes Seized by Irregulars—Treasure Conveyed Seized by Troops.

By Telegram to The Times.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—(By Cable and Associated Press.) Emperor William left Coblenz for Trier this morning, accompanied by his suite and the Prince of Naples. The Emperor followed on a later train. The municipal authorities at Trier prepared a most imperial reception. The whole city was decked out in bunting and flowers, and triumphal arches spanned the road over which the Emperor and his party passed. After driving through the streets and receiving an almost continuous ovation, the Emperor proceeded to Euren, where he reviewed the Fifth Army Corps.

This afternoon he returned to Coblenz, and a grand banquet was held at the castle. Tomorrow, the Emperor will start for Metz, where preparations are completed to make his entry a veritable march of triumph. This demonstration has considerable significance. It is not a mere coincidence that the German Emperor and Italian Crown Prince appear in Metz almost exactly on the anniversary of Sedan. Everything denotes that the chiefs of the triple alliance mean now to give France warning that she must cure the Chavivianism of her people.

Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary left Ischl this morning, to attend the maneuvers in Galicia. It was decided early in the week that he should not leave Ischl until he should be due at the Hungarian maneuvers, which will begin on September 9. The press has raised such a clamor, however, about the exposure of the troops in Galicia to cholera, and has reproached the government for sending the Emperor to Metz, that the Emperor has decided to leave Ischl until he should be due at the Hungarian maneuvers, which will begin on September 9.

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THE DYER BANK.

The Directors Announce That They Expect to Resume.

RIVERSIDE, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) The directors of the suspended Riverside Bank held a meeting today, being the first meeting attended by O. T. Dyer, the president of the institution, for some time. The announcement was made by the directors that the bank will resume business as soon as all depositors sign the agreement entered into by them just after the suspension of the bank.

The agreement is to the effect that the depositors consent to the reopening of the bank on condition that a small percentage of deposits be paid when the bank resumes, the balance to be paid within three months. This agreement was signed by a large number of depositors, but there remain quite a number outside. It is possible that enough of these will sign, and that the bank will open in a short time.

HEAVY RAIN.

One Inch and a Quarter in One Hour at Riverside.

RIVERSIDE, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) The heaviest rain storm ever experienced in this section at this season of the year occurred early this morning. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning. Rain fell to the amount of one inch and a quarter, most of it in the space of one hour.

The damage done by the rain was not great, although in many instances the orchards were cut by streams of water. Lightning struck the residence of N. S. Hawes of this city and did considerable damage. The inmates were not injured. Indications are favorable or another rainfall tonight.

SUDDENLY KILLED.

An Old Resident of Gilroy Thrown from a Wagon.

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The Incorporation of a State Association Mooted.

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The purpose of this association is to improve the methods of dairying by the establishment of a dairy school, and to protect the industry by proper legislation and by obtaining the creation of a State Dairy Bureau. Assemblyman Drees and Senator McAllister were present.

THE DYER BANK.

The Directors Announce That They Expect to Resume.

RIVERSIDE, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) The directors of the suspended Riverside Bank held a meeting today, being the first meeting attended by O. T. Dyer, the president of the institution, for some time. The announcement was made by the directors that the bank will resume business as soon as all depositors sign the agreement entered into by them just after the suspension of the bank.

The agreement is to the effect that the depositors consent to the reopening of the bank on condition that a small percentage of deposits be paid when the bank resumes, the balance to be paid within three months. This agreement was signed by a large number of depositors, but there remain quite a number outside. It is possible that enough of these will sign, and that the bank will open in a short time.

HEAVY RAIN.

One Inch and a Quarter in One Hour at Riverside.

RIVERSIDE, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) The heaviest rain storm ever experienced in this section at this season of the year occurred early this morning. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning. Rain fell to the amount of one inch and a quarter, most of it in the space of one hour.

The damage done by the rain was not great, although in many instances the orchards were cut by streams of water. Lightning struck the residence of N. S. Hawes of this city and did considerable damage. The inmates were not injured. Indications are favorable or another rainfall tonight.

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THE USUAL FIGHT.

Strained Relations in the School Board.

The Member from the Second Ward Snubbed.

The Rights of the Minority Practically Ignored.

Teachers and Janitors Appointed Over Their Protests—The Assignments as Agreed Upon by the Majority of the Board.

The audience present in the gallery and lobby at last evening's meeting of the Board of Education was a large and attentive one.

Upon calling the meeting to order the full board was found to be present except Mrs. Hughes and Mr. Stein, both of whom came in shortly afterwards.

POLE-VAULTING.

The Record of Morse of Berkeley is Surpassed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) Theodore Bucholz of this city broke the world's record at pole-vaulting for distance at the fourth annual games of the Bank Clerks' Athletic Association this afternoon by creating 27 feet 1/2 inches. The best previous record was 26 feet 6 1/2 inches, made by C. B. Morse at Berkeley, Cal., on August 25.

NOT SATISFIED.

Cyclist Johnson Cracks Two of the Old Records.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) J. S. Johnson, the cyclist of Syracuse, broke two records today at the race meeting of the Kansas City bicyclists. He made the quarter mile in 0:34 flat, and the three miles in 7:50, lowering the records for these distances on a quarter-mile track.

Crowther Will Come.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—London dispatch to sporting paper says that Morgan Crowther has accepted a challenge from George Siddons to fight in America for the largest purse offered.

DALTONS ESCAPE.

Three Men Killed and Five Wounded in Friday's Fight.

ARKANSAS CITY (Kan.), Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) The latest from the reported fight between the United States deputy marshals and the Dalton gang at Ingalls yesterday says that two of the deputies, Speed and Shadley, were killed and a third named Huston was fatally wounded. N. A. Walker, N. D. Murray, G. W. Ransom and a boy named Arango were painfully wounded as a posse named Simmonds was killed.

The officers had been notified that the gang was there and drove up to get them. As soon as they struck Main street the outlaws recognized them and the battle began. After a couple of rallies the outlaws started for their horses and all but one, known as "Arkansas Tom" escaped. A large posse is after them.

VIGOROUS MEASURES.

Jersey City to Be Thoroughly Disinfected and Patrolled.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) The State and government are working together, taking vigorous measures to prevent the spread of cholera here. The city will be thoroughly patrolled by officers with authority to enter all houses. The streets will be cleaned and all persons with infectious diseases will be isolated. Another suspected case was discovered today. The patient was taken to the emergency hospital. The patient is John Lynne, of Baltimore, who arrived from that city on Saturday, and was found to be suffering from cholera.

G.A.R. DAY.

The Opening of the National Encampment at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) With glorious weather, every street ablaze with decorations and with booming cannon, the city welcomed the veterans of the civil war to the opening of the National Encampment today. The feature of the day was the parade of the National Brigade under the command of General Sherman, which marched through the principal streets cheered by thousands of onlookers. An informal reception was afterward held on board the model of the warship Kearsarge.

TOOK POSSESSION.

The Quarters of Supervisor of Elections Davidson Forcibly Seized.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) Under instructions from

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

384,875

Copies Circulated in August.

Sworn Circulation of The Times at Various Periods Since August, 1890.

| Period | Copies |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| For week ending August 7, 1893 | 38,400 |
| For week ending August 14, 1893 | 37,500 |
| For week ending August 21, 1893 | 37,000 |
| For week ending August 28, 1893 | 36,500 |
| For week ending August 31, 1893 | 36,000 |
| Total | 384,875 |
| Gross daily average | 12,301 |
| Less unsold copies, daily average | 114 |
| Net daily average | 12,301 |

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1893.

ALBERT MCFARLAND, Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

The circulation exhibit in detail for August is as follows:

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LINERS.

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

CHURCH NOTICES.

And Society Meetings.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

Rev. J. H. Taylor, Pastor.

Worship at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. J. H. Taylor, Pastor.

Worship at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

First Presbyterian Church.

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WANTED.

Help, Male.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

Under 125 W. First St., Tel. 600.

Office open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Blacksmith, \$3 day.

Pickers, 20 to 30 per hour.

Boys for work, \$3 day.

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WANTED.

Situations, Male.

WANTED - A MIDDLE-AGED MAN OF

good education, speaking several

languages, a situation as com-

panion for an invalid, a place of

rest, or any other. Address X, box 3.

WANTED - A REPRESENTATIVE

for a wholesale wine or fruit house

in the city of Los Angeles. Address

Y, box 3.

WANTED - I WISH TO FIND A SITUATION

for a man who has a wife and 3

children depending upon him for

support. Experienced bookkeeper, but

will do anything. E. W. H. TAYLOR, re-

sulting at St. John's Church, W. Adams St.,

box 3.

WANTED - SITUATION BY MARRIED

man, steady habits as collector, cook,

make myself generally useful; wages

reasonable. Address X, box 3.

WANTED - A SITUATION BY A GOOD

cook, capable of taking full charge

of a household. Address X, box 3.

WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED JAPANESE

butler, or one who can take charge

of a household. Address X, box 3.

WANTED - I WANT A CARPENTER

to build a small house. Address X,

box 3.

WANTED - A POSITION AS BOOK-

keeper or cashier; thoroughly com-

petent in book-keeping. Address X,

box 3.

WANTED - POSITION AS COLLECTOR

on commission by well-known firm.

Address X, box 3.

WANTED - A POSITION TO WORK

night and mornings while attending

to school. Address X, box 3.

WANTED - BY YOUNG MAN PLACE

in book store or very light work; wages

reasonable. Address X, box 3.

WANTED - POSITION BY SURVEYOR

and draughtsman; 17 years' experience.

Address X, box 3.

WANTED - SITUATION BY MAN AND

wife in private family. Address X,

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SHOT HIMSELF.

Fred Constantine, a Painter,
Commits Suicide.

Despondency the Only Cause Assigned for
the Deed—Wandered Off Among
the Willows and There
Died.

Yesterday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock a report reached the police station that a man had just attempted to commit suicide in the willows near the Buena Vista street bridge, by shooting himself in the head.

A few moments later it was telephoned that the man was dying, and that he would probably live but a few moments. Upon the receipt of this news the coroner was notified, and he left at once for the scene of the suicide.

When Dr. Cates reached the Buena Vista street bridge he found an officer awaiting him, and together the two started out to find the body.

From the report telephoned to the station it was supposed that the remains would be found close by, but the coroner was obliged to go some distance up the hillside road and down to the reservoir on the opposite side of the bluff before he learned where the body lay. Tying his horse to a fence near the reservoir, the coroner walked for some distance down beyond into a clump of trees, and in the center of the thicket came upon the body of a man.

Several other persons had gathered around the suicide, who was still alive, though breathing laboriously and bleeding profusely from his mouth and two bullet wounds in the head just in front of the right ear.

A heavy 44-caliber British bulldog revolver was lying by the side of the body, which told plainly that the deed had been committed with suicidal intent.

The coroner, after examining the body, which was that of a well-dressed man of about 35 years of age, apparently in good health, decided that, as life was not yet extinct, he had no right to take charge of the body, and it was left on the ground, and the patrol wagon was summoned to remove the man to the receiving hospital.

By the time the wagon arrived, however, the man was dead, and the remains were taken to the undertaking parlors of Garrett & Samson to await an inquest.

Upon inquiry it was learned that the body was that of Fred Constantine, a painter, who, in partnership with T. C. Conkley, has been running a shop at No. 808 Wilmington street for some time past. Of late it was learned that Constantine had been in a particularly despondent frame of mind, although it was not thought that his trouble was of such a serious nature as would lead him to take his own life. Yesterday about noon he went away and was not heard from until the news came that he had committed suicide.

It was only by chance that the body was discovered when it was. The place where it was found is quite a distance from any habitation, and but few people pass that way.

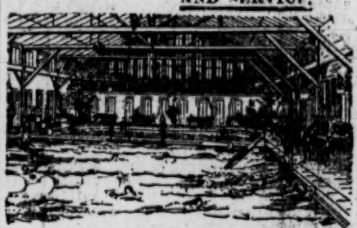
Officer McKee happened to be out around the reservoir looking for some boys who had caused him a great deal of annoyance, when he heard a shot, the sound seemingly coming from the direction of the clump of trees. The first shot was followed almost immediately by a second, and the officer at once started for the thicket, where he found

Hotel del Coronado.

Is the embodiment of all that is

UNIQUE,
ARTISTIC and
MODERN

IN APPOINTMENTS
AND SERVICE.



There visitors have hundreds of ways to enjoy life and are sure of pleasant days and cool nights. Hunting, fishing, boating and driving, lawn tennis, etc.

The Salt Water Swimming Tanks
Are the largest and finest in the world.
With Hot and Cold Water.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS
From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, San Bernardino, Riverside, El Monte, including one week's board, in \$2.00 or \$2.50 rooms with privilege of longer stay at \$2.50 per day. For information and descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 128 North Spring st., or address
E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,
Coronado, Cal.

AUCTION!

The very elegant and costly furniture of
two fine houses, removed to our salesroom
for convenience of sale.

Wednesday, Sept. 6th,
At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.,
426 and 428 S. SPRING-ST.

One handsome rosewood bedroom suit; also solid oak, walnut and antique suits, oak and walnut chiffoniers, bookcases and sideboards; one lady's handsome oak dresser; fine piano lamp, one elegant case, mirror; other side mirrors and mantle mirrors, oil paintings and steel engravings; very pretty parlor, sitting and dining room chairs and rockers; costly upholstered parlor furniture and in odd pieces; ladies' writing desks, oak and ash extension tables, dining and kitchen furniture, portieres and lace curtains with poles, together with other furniture.

Don't miss this important sale. Wait for it, as the goods must be disposed of on this date. Parties leaving the city.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

Constantine lying on the ground with the blood and brains oozing from the big holes made by the bullets in his head.

Constantine is supposed to be a married man, although no one could be found last night at the house on San Julian street, where he is said to have resided.

Mr. Conkley was seen later in the evening by a Times reporter and asked if he knew of any trouble that would have been likely to have prompted Constantine to kill himself. In response to the question he replied: "Constantine and I were in partnership in the paint and wagon making business until about two weeks ago. At that time Constantine seemed anxious to manage the whole business himself. I consented to let him do it, and transferred my interest to him, he assuming all liabilities, mortgaging his household furniture to do so. I dropped in to see him several times, and found that he was rather downhearted. He told me that he guessed the business would be too much for him. I asked him to call upon me for help if he needed any, but did not hear from him again."

Henry Jones, better known as "Cavendish," the great authority on whist, is now in Boston, and finds no foeman worthy of his steel. The Boston papers are surprised to learn that Mr. Jones found the best whist players in the Northwest, but there is really nothing surprising about it.

Eagleson & Co.,

Great

CLEARANCE

Sale of

Summer

Underwear,

Negligee Shirts,

Fancy Shirts,

Hosiery,

Etc., Etc.

Prices Lower

Than Ever

Before.

112 S. Spring st.

Between First and Second.

A SNAP IN HATS Great

—Certain leading hat manufacturers, being sorely pressed for ready cash, offered us several large invoices of their LATE-STYLE HATS at such ridiculously low figures that we snapped up their offer.

Our Purchases Have Arrived

—And this week we will throw these late-style Hats on the market at prices that'll knock all competition out of the field.

SEE THEM IN OUR WINDOWS!

SPECIAL NOTICE!

A full and complete line of the world-renowned KNOX FALL HATS now in stock. For Fashionable Headgear at bedrock prices

.. COME TO ..

SIEGEL The HATTER



GRAND SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic photographs.
SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic miscellaneous subjects.
SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic effects in Platinotype. Aristo and other processes.
SILVER MEDAL for most artistic groups.

Awarded February 17, 1893.

At the preliminary WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT held in the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco. The above, added to the already long list of awards, again reminds the public of the superiority of our workmanship.

220 South Spring-st.,

Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.

715, 717 and 719 N. MAIN-st. Telephone 46.

Up-town Office: N. E. cor. First and Spring.

Work sent by Express will receive immediate attention.

Haker's Fine Millinery

240 So. Spring St.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Boys' Clothing

—AT—

1/2

PRICE!

Last week we offered 200 Children's Suits and 100 Boys' Suits at Half-price. Our offer, although advertised in a very small space, was noticed by the public and we sold nearly all of them.

THIS WEEK

—WE PLACE—

On Sale at Half Price

200

More Children's Suits!

For Boys, ages 4 to 14.

150 MORE BOYS' LONG PANT SUITS

For Boys, age 13 to 19.

40 DOZ.

BOYS' FLANNEL AND CHEVIOT WAISTS.

We make this unprecedented liberal offer, first because we want room for new goods, and second because it will advertise our newly decorated Boys' Department.

London Clothing Co.

HARRIS & FRANK, PROPS.

Corner Spring & Temple Sts.

Hear Our Clerks Swear.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
CITY AND COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, ss.

September 2, 1893.

We, the undersigned, clerks and salesmen of the LONDON CLOTHING COMPANY, being placed under oath, make affidavit that the Boys' and Children's Clothing above advertised will be sold by us during all of next week at exactly HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE, and that no prices have been advanced to make good the firm's loss. We further testify that our firm always do exactly as they advertise.

EDWARD BOOTH, G. W. CRANER,
T. H. HORNER, SOL LEVY,
W. E. PLACE, CARL GOLLMER,
HARRY WILLIAMS, H. W. RENSCHAW,
HENRY CHRISTIE, H. F. ADLER.

I do hereby certify that the persons whose names are attached to this advertisement are personally known to me, and that they have subscribed and sworn to the above affidavit in my presence.

[SEAL]

ANTHONY SCHWAMM,

Notary Public.



PASADENA.

The Streets Will Be Paved at a Low Figure.

Competition Waxed Lively—Some of Today's Church Services—Hall a Million in New Buildings—Personal and Briefs.

Mention was made in Saturday's issue of the Times of the fact that Mr. H. Taylor, of the Los Angeles Asphalt Paving Company, which has been in a bid for the paving of Fair Oaks avenue at 35 cents per square foot, is offering to do the work by private contract at 20-25 cents per square foot, or at 26 cents, provided cash is paid, and all possibility of litigation removed before the work begins.

Mr. Taylor is making a similar offer with regard to the work on Colorado street, the contract for which has been awarded to J. A. Fairchild of San Francisco at 29-35 cents per foot. In order that Mr. Taylor's efforts in this direction may avail anything, he must obtain the signatures of property-owners representing three-fourths of the frontage of the thoroughfare to be paved. Whether or not he will be able to accomplish this during the ten days allowed by law, remains to be seen. Certain it is, however, that some of the owners of big business blocks favor the proposition, and have signified their willingness to enter into such a contract.

The contract provides that whereas said company is willing to make work according to the specifications and in a first-class manner for 26 cents a foot, providing it is not compelled to stand the expense of anything, he must obtain the signatures of property-owners representing three-fourths of the frontage of the thoroughfare to be paved. Whether or not he will be able to accomplish this during the ten days allowed by law, remains to be seen. Certain it is, however, that some of the owners of big business blocks favor the proposition, and have signified their willingness to enter into such a contract.

Some of the property-owners are holding out to see what offer the successful bidder, Mr. Fairchild, will make. There is no doubt that sooner than lose the job he will make his figures as low as those offered by Mr. Taylor. The latter gentleman, however, raises a point in this connection, that is worthy of consideration. He claims that if he is forced to, Mr. Fairchild will agree to rebate the price of the work to the property-owners as many of those who are now paying for the work. Mr. Taylor's proposition is undoubtedly in favor of the three-fourths.

Another fact that may be stated on good authority is that Mr. Palmer of Oakland, who stands so high as a paving expert in the estimation of certain Pasadenaans, is Mr. Fairchild's attorney, and that he has advised Mr. Fairchild that there is no law whatever in the Colorado street proceedings, and that the bonds will sell at par, if not above par.

PASADENA IS GROWING.

The Star has compiled an interesting table, showing the amount expended in buildings in Pasadena that are in actual course of construction or that have just had the finishing touches put upon them. The total number of buildings listed is fifty-six and their value foots up a total of \$486,950. In commenting upon the same, the Star says: "This is a remarkably good showing—better, we opine, than any town in California of similar size can make. The list of new buildings might be considerably extended if they were included which have been ordered but upon which work has not actually begun were included. The showing is good enough as it is, betokening a healthy and a rapid growth in this city, such as it has not enjoyed for years."

PULPIT AND PEW.

The pastor, Elder T. D. Garvin, will occupy the pulpit of the Christian Church today. The subject of the morning discourse will be "Prophecy and Fulfillment," and in the evening he will preach on the theme, "Is it courteous to other religious bodies for us to call ourselves Christians? What name should we bear?"

The Y.M.C.A. meeting at Strong's Hall, beginning at 3 o'clock, will be led by L. H. Turner. Young men are welcome.

Rev. J. H. Harwood, of Pomona College, will preach at the First Congregational Church at both the morning and evening services.

Rev. Florence Kollock will preach at the Universalist Church.

PASADENA BRIEVES.

Robert Strong is enjoying life at Camp Wilson.

Pasadenians are returning from the seaside resorts.

Painters are at work on the north side of the Carlton Hotel.

Saturday was warm as a result of the early morning shower.

H. E. Pratt will spend Sunday with his family at Long Beach.

The Terminal and Mt. Lowe railroads did a big business on Saturday.

Saturday morning's overland was bulletined to be fifteen hours late.

There was a short, but spirited, shower in Pasadena early Saturday morning.

Secretary George Taylor, of the Y.M.C.A., is spending a few days at Switzer's camp.

Chef David, of Hotel Rubio, was in town Saturday morning looking up old acquaintances.

Dr. Ward B. Rowland was noticed among the visitors at Rubio Canyon Saturday evening.

G. W. Withers spent Saturday in Ontario to allow his friends a chance to hear his phonograph.

Dr. and Mrs. G. Roscoe Thomas and daughter were among the visitors to Rubio Canyon Saturday evening.

Prof. McClatchie and wife of Throop University went over to Catalina on Saturday for a two-weeks' stay.

The United States government uses the Smith Premier typewriter in all departments.

H. W. Hines, agent.

Seymour Locke, Miss Greenleaf, Miss Oates, Mrs. Holder and a party of friends spent Saturday evening at Rubio Canyon.

Prof. G. W. Wharton, of the University of California, will deliver the first of a series of lectures on astronomical subjects, at Hotel Rubio this (Sunday) evening.

Attorney J. G. Rosier, representing the defendant in the Burdick-Sitima suit, prevailed upon Judge Smith of the Superior Court to issue a mandamus ordering

ORANGE COUNTY.

A Tough Youth Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

Meeting of the Santa Ana Board of Education—A Pair of Snake Stories.

Justice Merriam to transfer the case before another justice's court, or to appear before him on Monday afternoon and decide why such a change should not be made.

Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Spaulding, H. P. Spaulding, Miss Coleman and several friends visited Rubio Canyon and Echo Mountain Saturday afternoon.

A meeting of the Marengo Avenue Chautauque Circle will be held Monday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sedwick, on North Euclid avenue, to arrange the greater part of the musical year.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Columbia Hill Tennis Club, held Saturday afternoon, the following officers were elected: Ver. Piche, president; Helen Daggett, vice-president; Rob Rowan, treasurer; Emily Stanton, secretary. In view of the expected absence from town during the greater part of the musical year, Misses Ruth Daggett, Anna Reed and Franc Bolt these three popular members of the club were transferred to the superintendence of the club. The club is flourishing condition and expects to hold a number of lively tournaments during the winter.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

The Foster-Wilson Case Ended—Death of T. G. Martin.

Mrs. M. C. Root, the public librarian, returned from a three weeks' visit at Santa Cruz on the Santa Rosa Saturday.

Joseph Sexton and party leave for an extended Eastern trip the fore part of next week.

Dr. H. R. Adams is rapidly recovering from an attack of sickness, which has confined him to his bed several days.

Harry Goodchild, formerly in the Recorder's office and well known here, died in Chicago last week. He has a brother practicing law in San Luis Obispo.

Some of the most notable cases of the case of Foster vs. Wilson brought in a verdict of \$200 damages for the plaintiff, throwing each party's costs on himself. One of the jurymen naively remarked after the verdict that the jury thought they would have to bring in a verdict for some one or other of the parties, so they compromised on the costless limit.

Thomas G. Martin, a young man who is well known here, died in Chicago last week. He was 19 years old, and had been sick for some time.

The death of Mrs. J. J. Perkins has already been announced in these columns. The sad event has caused a great deal of grief in this community. An appreciative paragraph appears in one of the local papers: "The lady has so long been prominent in all the good works of the community, and her private as well as her public acts, was so readily approached by all who needed her assistance, and took such a deep interest in the welfare of the community, that her death is a deep affliction. Her long illness was endured without complaint, and though she was in the last stages of her illness, she never heard her utter one word of impatience or cease for one moment to regard the comfort of all around her. Her death is a great loss to the community, and her friends and family are deeply grieved. The sympathy of the whole community is with the afflicted family."

Turkies who played the "field" at the recent races here pulled out big winners. They went to Huemene, announcing their intention to pull out the same system, and the favorites have all won at Huemene, with but two or three exceptions, and the amateur Paris match sprinters are nearly all broke. It is said some of the most daring dabblers in sport have sent up here for money to come back on. The first races of the circuit are the only ones which give a fair chance to the public.

The grading done on part of West Carillo street has been completed. It was done by Mr. Levia, under the superintendence of Mr. Fairchild. The work was done in the job of the Anacapa street grading and is making creditable efforts to get it completed without making the residents' cars go through a mud of pulverized soil for months, as some dilatory contractors do. Although the City Council received lots of blame for putting street improvements in the hands of private contractors, it is giving employment to day-labor class, does more work in less time and at less cost than the contractors, and the appearance of our city will be greatly aided to.

The Board of Trade of Santa Ana left this city Friday for Chicago over the Santa Fe.

POMONA.

An Unusually Large Prune Crop—Work for the Unemployed.

The handling of the prune crop of the Pomona valley has begun and will be in full blast during next week. While the crop does not mean as much to the growers as in previous years, it means a great deal to laborers, and consequently, a good thing for the business men. The prices are low, only about \$5 to \$75 per ton, but while it is so low, it is a good thing for the laboring men will get more from the fact that there is a large crop. The drying will be conducted on a very different scale from what it has been in the past, for the fact that a great many will be employed to dry the fruit, they expect by so doing to receive higher prices. The various estimates place the crop at fifteen hundred to two thousand tons.

Pomona laboring people are very thankful this year that there is a good deciduous crop. They have been employed almost constantly, and the growers fare so well or not.

LOW TAX RATE.

The taxpayers of this place can congratulate themselves that they have the lowest city tax rate of any place in Southern California. The nearest is San Bernardino, with a tax rate 10 cents higher, and Los Angeles is 35 cents higher. When its tax rate is considered, it is a good thing for the city park, the rate is indeed very low. The only kick we have is that the rate should be higher.

POMONA BRIEVES.

E. P. Critcher, of the Dramatic Star, Seattle, is in the city.

Miss Mary O'Neil has returned from a several months' stay at Miles, Mich.

S. G. Wood is today for a trip to Chicago via New Orleans. He will visit relatives in Ohio before he returns.

The orange-growers will hold another meeting Monday, and adopt a plan of action for the organization. A large attendance is very much desired.

Many people are under the impression that Pomona is not represented at the World's Fair, but this is a mistake. While Pomona has no separate exhibit, she has many fruits, jellies and preserves, and the enterprising Board of Trade keeps plenty of Pomona literature in circulation all the time. Another supply was sent a few days ago.

The Board of Trade will hold a regular meeting Monday evening and the City Council Tuesday evening. For some time a matter of great public importance has been brewing, which some of the members want made public, but the president and other members are very desirous that the matter be kept out of the press. So far it has been kept out, and Monday evening it will in all probability be given to the public.

NEVER POSTPONED.

The Southern California Land Company divides the Adams-street Homestead tract on Thursday, the 7th.

NEVER accept a bid on window shades before going to the manufacturers and see what London's lace curtain house, 511 E. Broadway.

SAN BERNARDINO.

More Mining Claims Located in Cucamonga Canyon.

Prospects Very Promising for Extensive Development—An Unfounded Rumor About a New Club—Notes and Personal.

Some days ago the local papers published a statement to the effect that a new club, to be known as the Geytieman's Club, had been formed in San Bernardino and a new building would be erected at once on D street, between First and Second, the contract for which had been let. The statement was taken by the press of Southern California generally, and it was accepted as a fact by many citizens of San Bernardino, and various conjectures started as to what it would mean. The Arrowhead Club having but fairly gotten under way, some concluded at once that it was a club for the Hebrew population, they having been excluded from the Arrowhead Club. Others stated that it was projected by members of the Arrowhead Club, and that when the proper time came the two clubs would be united. But the whole thing is a mistake. A new club has been started on D street and talk of erecting a natatorium thereon.

Several mining claims have been located in the Cucamonga Canyon by H. Sontag, a bee man at the mouth of the canyon. He reports the prospects there are very promising, and predicts that extensive mining operations will be in progress in that region in a few days. The claims have been made of quartz from the ledges there, but how extensive the ledges may be is not yet determined.

MORE MINE.

The school districts of this county have a total fund of \$289,000.

Public Administrator Taylor has been granted letters of administration of the estate of Gustav Bohn, murdered in the Cucamonga Canyon. The estate is valued at \$7700, consisting of a bee ranch, 5000 stands of bees, some honey, iron horses and notes and mortgages.

San Bernardino was visited by a light rain at midnight on Friday night, and another on Saturday afternoon, reminding one that the dry season is nearly over.

REDLANDS.

The planting of citrus fruits on Redlands Heights for the past season exceeds two hundred and fifty acres, while the total planting of citrus fruits in Redlands during the past season will aggregate nearly one hundred acres.

Richard Mansfield, the celebrated actor, is having marked and substantial improvements made upon his Montrose property. The contract has just been let for constructing a large reservoir upon the place. The special edition of the Leader has made its appearance, and it expresses its belief in the success of the enterprise, if not the handsome edition of a weekly publication ever issued in Southern California. It is an issue of twenty-four pages, each one of which is beautifully illustrated with the highest grade of photo-engravings, printed in an excellent manner upon fine book paper. It is a credit to both the publishers and the city.

ANAHEIM.

Mention was made in The Times a few days ago that Horticultural Commissioner Perry had been experimenting with the destruction of the purple scale, and that he had found a means of killing the pest. One of the orchards experimented on was that of Max Nebeling, near the city. Mr. Nebeling went carefully over his entire orchard and examined every tree, and he is satisfied that there is not a single purple scale left on his place. This scale, it is claimed, does not multiply rapidly or spread from orchard to orchard very fast, but it is very destructive when it once gets a foothold, and it has been heretofore claimed that it could not be killed by any of the known methods.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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On account of the absence of Prof. Perham, Dr. Ball was appointed secretary.

The following bills were received, audited and ordered paid: J. A. Rotan, \$13.50, for window shades; Blade Publishing Company, \$4, publishing the school annual; George L. Wright, \$5.25, dravages.

Bids on the furnishing of supplies for the ensuing school year were received from E. Cook of Los Angeles, \$1000; H. H. Roper and L. Bell of this city. After considerable discussion over the bids, the board decided to postpone action on the matter until Monday evening, September 4, to which time the meeting was adjourned.

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Special 50-cent American madras for yard at the "City of London" lace store, 205 N. Main street, Los Angeles. The madras are made in England, come in very handsome designs and colors, and are usually sold for \$1 a yard. They measure 50 inches in width.

STAMPING and pinning at short notice. Bookbinding, stationery, and other work. Zimmann's, No. 128 South Broadway.

NEW AND OLD BOOKS, magazines, etc.

Book Exchange, cor. Second and Main streets.

ROBERT SHARP, funeral director (independent), cor. 338 Spring street. Telephone 1029.

Sells the famous Glenwood cook stoves and ranges, acknowledged the world over to be the very best. They are long-lasting, economical, and consume less fuel than any other stove known. Do not fail to see them.

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS of new cretonne.

Five thousand yards of new cretonne, 311 S. Broadway.

A FULL line of trunks and traveling bags at the factory, 24 N. Main st.

CONRAD for fine watch repairing. 123 N. Spring, corner Franklin.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 426 S. Spring.

ITCHING of the scalp is a disease.

Van Haren's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it.

WONDERFUL MACHINE.

The Times representative heard the music reproduced yesterday (Saturday) by the phonograph.

MISS JANEY WATTS.

Miss Janey Watts of Los Angeles is visiting her friends and relatives in this city over Sunday.

The subject for consideration this morning in the Main Street Methodist Church will be "The Duty of the Church to Her Worn-out Ministers." The Rev. W. C. O'Connell, of Los Angeles, will deliver the address.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Padgham gave a delightful musicale at their residence on Second street Friday evening, after which an elegant supper was served to the assembled guests. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. German, Mr. and Mrs. Wager, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Haynes, Miss Wilcox, Miss Dewey and others.

THE MONTH'S VACATION.

The month's vacation of Rev. J. P. Stoops closed on Saturday, and services will be renewed at the Presbyterian Church today (Sunday).

Mrs. J. F. Stoops will be home from Chicago on Friday next. She will be accompanied by Miss Cora Snyder of Pennsylvania and Miss L. M. Durham of Illinois, the two young ladies who succeeded in extinguishing the fire at the Tustin school the evening of the 2nd.

J. T. Morehead will be home from Kentucky Monday.

The young friends of the San Joaquin returned from their outing at San Juan Capistrano.

THURSDAY ANOTHER FIRE.

Thursday another fire started on the immense barley field of the San Joaquin. The men of the various threshing crews scattered through the ranch rallied promptly to the scene, and after three hours' hard work, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Probably about two hundred and fifty sacks of barley were destroyed. The fire was supposed to have been started by a Mexican desperado.

Work has been commenced on the prune crop, which is very large this year.

ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANT PARTIES.

One of the most pleasant parties for little folks that has been given in Tustin for a long time was at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Seegar on Saturday afternoon.

The most enthusiastic and delightfully passed by the bright little boys and girls who had assembled by invitation for the purpose of "take control of the beach" for the day, at least. Refreshments were served upon fern-clad tables after the little ones had romped and frolicked themselves tired and happy.

The new use of the Baptist Church people to light the church with incandescent electric lights.

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More Mining Claims Located in Cucamonga Canyon.

Prospects Very Promising for Extensive Development—An Unfounded Rumor About a New Club—Notes and Personal.

Some days ago the local papers published a statement to the effect that a new club, to be known as the Geytieman's Club, had been formed in San Bernardino and a new building would be erected at once on D street, between First and Second, the contract for which had been let. The statement was taken by the press of Southern California generally, and it was accepted as a fact by many citizens of San Bernardino, and various conjectures started as to what it would mean. The Arrowhead Club having but fairly gotten under way, some concluded at once that it was a club for the Hebrew population, they having been excluded from the Arrowhead Club. Others stated that it was projected by members of the Arrowhead Club, and that when the proper time came the two clubs would be united. But the whole thing is a mistake. A new club has been started on D street and talk of erecting a natatorium thereon.

Several mining claims have been located in the Cucamonga Canyon by H. Sontag, a bee man at the mouth of the canyon. He reports the prospects there are very promising, and predicts that extensive mining operations will be in progress in that region in a few days. The claims have been made of quartz from the ledges there, but how extensive the ledges may be is not yet determined.

MORE MINE.

The school districts of this county have a total fund of \$289,000.

Public Administrator Taylor has been granted letters of administration of the estate of Gustav Bohn, murdered in the Cucamonga Canyon. The estate is valued at \$7700, consisting of a bee ranch, 5000 stands of bees, some honey, iron horses and notes and mortgages.

San Bernardino was visited by a light rain at midnight on Friday night, and another on Saturday afternoon, reminding one that the dry season is nearly over.

REDLANDS.

The planting of citrus fruits on Redlands Heights for the past season exceeds two hundred and fifty acres, while the total planting of citrus fruits in Redlands during the past season will aggregate nearly one hundred acres.

Richard Mansfield, the celebrated actor, is having marked and substantial improvements made upon his Montrose property. The contract has just been let for constructing a large reservoir upon the place. The special edition of the Leader has made its appearance, and it expresses its belief in the success of the enterprise, if not the handsome edition of a weekly publication ever issued in Southern California. It is an issue of twenty-four pages, each one of which is beautifully illustrated with the highest grade of photo-engravings, printed in an excellent manner upon fine book paper. It is a credit to both the publishers and the city.

ANAHEIM.

Mention was made in The Times a few days ago that Horticultural Commissioner Perry had been experimenting with the destruction of the purple scale, and that he had found a means of killing the pest. One of the orchards experimented on was that of Max Nebeling, near the city. Mr. Nebeling went carefully over his entire orchard and examined every tree, and he is satisfied that there is not a single purple scale left on his place. This scale, it is claimed, does not multiply rapidly or spread from orchard to orchard very fast, but it is very destructive when it once gets a foothold, and it has been heretofore claimed that it could not be killed by any of the known methods.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Santa Ana Board of Education met in adjourned session Friday evening, in the new City Hall, with Messrs. Keach, Kryhl and Ball present.

On account of the absence of Prof. Perham, Dr. Ball was appointed secretary.

The following bills were received, audited and ordered paid: J. A. Rotan, \$13.50, for window shades; Blade Publishing Company, \$4, publishing the school annual; George L. Wright, \$5.25, dravages.

Bids on the furnishing of supplies for the ensuing school year were received from E. Cook of Los Angeles, \$1000; H. H. Roper and L. Bell of this city. After considerable discussion over the bids, the board decided to postpone action on the matter until Monday evening, September 4, to which time the meeting was adjourned.

SANTA ANA BRIEVES.

Prof. F. E. Perham is off in the wilds of Trabuca Canyon for a few days.

Mrs. Herman Burgdorf has returned from a week's visit with friends and relatives in Los Angeles.

Miss Edith Brown returned Friday from a pleasant week's visit with friends in San Diego and Coronado.

Miss Carrie King returned Friday evening from the World's Fair. She reports the exposition as being immense.

SPECIAL 50-cent American madras.

Special 50-cent American madras for yard at the "City of London" lace store, 205 N. Main street, Los Angeles. The madras are made in England, come in very handsome designs and colors, and are usually sold for \$1 a yard. They measure 50 inches in width.

STAMPING and pinning at short notice. Bookbinding, stationery, and other work. Zimmann's, No. 128 South Broadway.

NEW AND OLD BOOKS, magazines, etc. Book Exchange, cor. Second and Main streets.

ROBERT SHARP, funeral director (independent), cor. 338 Spring street. Telephone 1029.

Sells the famous Glenwood cook stoves and ranges, acknowledged the world over to be the very best. They are long-lasting, economical, and consume less fuel than any other stove known. Do not fail to see them.

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS of new cretonne.

Five thousand yards of new cretonne, 311 S. Broadway.

A FULL line of trunks and traveling bags at the factory, 24 N. Main st.

CONRAD for fine watch repairing. 123 N. Spring, corner Franklin.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 426 S. Spring.

ITCHING of the scalp is a disease. Van Haren's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it.

WONDERFUL MACHINE.

The Times representative heard the music reproduced yesterday (Saturday) by the phonograph.

MISS JANEY WATTS.

Miss Janey Watts of Los Angeles is visiting her friends and relatives in this city over Sunday.

The subject for consideration this morning in the Main Street Methodist Church will be "The Duty of the Church to Her Worn-out Ministers." The Rev. W. C. O'Connell, of Los Angeles, will deliver the address.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Padgham gave a delightful musicale at their residence on Second street Friday evening, after which an elegant supper was served to the assembled guests. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. German, Mr. and Mrs. Wager, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Haynes, Miss Wilcox, Miss Dewey and others.

THE MONTH'S VACATION.

The month's vacation of Rev. J. P. Stoops closed on Saturday, and services will be renewed at the Presbyterian Church today (Sunday).

Mrs. J. F. Stoops will be home from Chicago on Friday next. She will be accompanied by Miss Cora Snyder of Pennsylvania and Miss L. M. Durham of Illinois, the two young ladies who succeeded in extinguishing the fire at the Tustin school the evening of the 2nd.

J. T. Morehead will be home from Kentucky Monday.

The young friends of the San Joaquin returned from their outing at San Juan Capistrano.

THURSDAY ANOTHER FIRE.

Thursday another fire started on the immense barley field of the San Joaquin. The men of the various threshing crews scattered through the ranch rallied promptly to the scene, and after three hours' hard work, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Probably about two hundred and fifty sacks of barley were destroyed. The fire was supposed to have been started by a Mexican desperado.

Work has been commenced on the prune crop, which is very large this year.

ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANT PARTIES.

One of the most pleasant parties for little folks that has been given in Tustin for a long time was at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Seegar on Saturday afternoon.

The most enthusiastic and delightfully passed by the bright little boys and girls who had assembled by invitation for the purpose of "take control of the beach" for the day, at least. Refreshments were served upon fern-clad tables after the little ones had romped and frolicked themselves tired and happy.

The new use of the Baptist Church people to light the church with incandescent electric lights.

SAN BERNARDINO.

San Bernardino was visited by a light rain at midnight on Friday night, and another on Saturday afternoon, reminding one that the dry

EXCESSIVE FEES.

A Statute That Should Be Repealed.

Court Clerks Empowered to Charge Double Fees.

Litigants in the Ninth Judicial District the Sufferers.

The People of California, Oregon and Nevada Pay Higher Prices for Justice Than Those of Any Other States.

The Associated Press dispatch published recently stating that the daily receipts of the government are now falling \$300,000 short of the compulsory expenditures for pensions and the ordinary expenses of the government, and that some scheme must be resorted to in order to meet the situation, has disclosed the fact that while the nation is suffering for want of funds, some of its employees in California, Nevada and Oregon, at least, are still doing business at the old stand and at the old war-time rate of compensation.

A prominent attorney who practices before the United States courts yesterday called a reporter's attention to section 840 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which allows the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the Ninth Judicial Circuit to collect double the fees authorized by law in any other part of the United States. These clerks also act as United States commissioners to which office liberal fees are also attached, and enjoy the further privilege of increasing their maximum annual compensation by \$3500, should they handle prize causes, such as certain admiralty cases, etc.

It was explained to the reporter that a thirty clerk in California, Oregon or Nevada could run up his annual compensation to over \$12,000 and still not be exacting more than the law allows him. Section 828, Revised Statutes of the United States, which governs the compensation of circuit and district court clerks in every other State and Territory, allows the clerk of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, allows the following very liberal fees:

For issuing and entering every process, commission, summons, capias, execution, warrant, attachment, or other writ, except a writ of venire or a summons or subpoena for a witness, \$1.

For issuing a writ of summons or subpoena, 25 cents.

For filing and entering every paper, 10 cents.

For taking and certifying depositions to file, 20 cents for each folio of 100 words.

For a copy of such deposition furnished to a party on request, 10 cents a folio.

For entering any return, rule, order, continuance, judgment, decree or recognition, or drawing any bond, or making any record, certificate, return, or report, for each folio, 15 cents.

For a copy of any paper on file, 10 cents each folio.

For making docket and indexes, issuing venire, taxing costs, and all other services on the trial or argument of a cause where issue is joined and testimony given, \$3.

For making docket, etc., where no testimony is given, \$2.

For making docket, etc., in a cause which is dismissed or discontinued, or where judgment or decree is made or rendered without issue, \$1.

For making docket, etc., in cases removed by error or appeal, \$1.

For fixing the seal of the court to any instrument, when required, 20 cents.

For any search of any particular mortgage, judgment or other lien, 15 cents.

For searching the records of the court for judgments, decrees, etc., 15 cents for each person against whom such search is required to be made.

For receiving, keeping and paying out money, in pursuance of any statute or order of court, 1 percentum of the amount so received, kept and paid.

For traveling from the office of the clerk, where he is required to reside, to the place of holding any court required by law to be held, 5 cents a mile for going and 5 cents for returning, and \$5 a day for his attendance on the court while actually in session.

These are the rates allowed in the Ninth Judicial Circuit. This is admitted to be a very liberal scale of fees, and the maximum annual compensation is limited to \$3500. But section 840 makes it in favor of the Ninth Circuit, and allows the clerks to charge double fees and also raises the maximum limit to \$7000.

With the fees as now prescribed by law, it is easy to see how the clerks in San Francisco, Portland and Los Angeles at least can force their yearly incomes up to an amount greater than that received by a United States Supreme Court justice.

As the nine circuit judges in the United States receive only \$6000, and the district judges only \$5000 per annum, it seems that the extra amount paid to the clerks in the Ninth Circuit is not out of proportion to what they are in other parts of the United States. When the law authorizing the double system was passed by Congress, the States comprising the Ninth Circuit were sparsely settled, and methods of communication very slow and expensive. Ten dollars was as little, comparatively speaking, as the fees exacted in the older States. But that time is past, and we are now on a level with other parts of the country, and there no longer exists the slightest reason for these overcharges. In the circuit court of appeals, recently established by Congress, the salaries of the clerks are fixed at \$3000 per annum.

The attorney who is responsible for the above information also said that the excessive fees, which in most cases are exacted in advance from litigants, practically amount to a denial of justice. Only the wealthy avail themselves of the advantages intended by the Federal courts, and not infrequently the poorer litigant is either "frozen out" or compelled to accept a compromise rather than to face the enormous expense.

The attorney said he considered the entire fee system of compensation to government officers as wrong in principle; they should be paid fixed salaries, like other employees. The fees for government work should, in all cases, be placed at the lowest possible rates, and then, if there is any profit, the nation should reap the benefit. At any rate, this special legislation, wherein three States are placed at a disadvantage with the rest of the country, should be called to the attention of Congress, and section 840 of the Revised Statutes should be repealed, so that the "far West" will be on an equal footing with the balance of the United States.

Vernon Orange-growers.

The organization of orange-growers known as the Pioneer Association of Los Angeles met at Vernon yesterday. H. R. Smith was appointed as a delegate to the convention of orange-growers to be held in this city. A volunteer committee was appointed to canvass in different territories for the purpose of getting other growers to join the organization.

The association has fixed its capital stock of \$2000, divided into 2000 shares. It has at present upwards of fifty members.

CUTTING EXPENSES.

The Santa Fe Prunes the Salary List.

Southern Pacific Trains Taken Off Up North.

One Corporation Reported to Have a Soul.

Big Rush for Chicago Tickets—The Terminal Abolishes an Office—General, Local and Personal Mention.

Retrenchment is still being practiced on the Southern California lines, as it is on other branches of the system. A half dozen more clerks were on Thursday relieved from duty in the northern department and a couple in the operating department. The most important change which took place Friday was the abolishing of the position of immigration agent held by M. M. Eshelman. The working force of the company in the general offices and operating department are about down to rock bottom now, and any more reduction cannot fail to cripple the service.

S. P. TIME CHANGES.

In line with what was reported by telegraph to The Times on Friday the San Francisco Bulletin says:

"The Southern Pacific Company will soon issue a new time card, dropping eight passenger trains from the service between Oakland, Stockton, Niles, Livermore and San Jose. This will force people to ride on other trains because we have only one railroad. One of the trains to be discontinued is that which now leaves Oakland mole at noon, and with it, of course, goes the similar train that now arrives at the mole from Livermore at 4:45 p.m. Another train service that is to be dispensed with is the one that leaves San Jose for Oakland at 7:35 a.m., and this change also carries with it the return train. In addition to these there will no longer be an early train from Niles to Oakland, nor back to Niles from the mole in the middle of the afternoon. These, with the Stockton local by way of Tracy, makes up the four trains each way, or eight in all, that are to be entirely abandoned. The 5:30 train for Los Angeles will stop at stations not heretofore on the card, making it do local business, and so it will be slower."

SCRAP HEAP.

The Los Angeles Terminal Company has closed its commercial agency office in San Francisco.

Travelers to Chicago by the Chamber of Commerce train will be supplied with souvenir itineraries.

Some of the Santa Fe passenger agents will accompany the Chamber of Commerce train through to Chicago.

General Manager Wade of the Southern California road will go East today in his private car to bring his family back to California.

The Santa Fe city ticket office was crowded yesterday with people buying tickets to Chicago. The great rush will be nearly over next Monday.

George H. Rice, traffic manager of the Pacific Mail, and who has been in the service of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, part of the time as general freight agent, is said to be dying

at his home in Cleveland, O. For the past three years he has been too ill for duty, passing his time traveling for his health, but during all that time the company has kept him on the pay roll and paid his salary. The Lake Shore is a Vanderbilt road.

ARTISTS' LEAGUE.

A Permanent Organization Effected—Committee Appointed—The artists who met at the directors' room of the public library last evening for the purpose of defining some plan by which the actual artists of Southern California may secure representation together at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco, adjourned after a brief session, without definite action. Later in the evening a second meeting was called, and those who desire to exhibit their own work in a manner that shall reflect credit upon Los Angeles as an art center of Southern California assembled at the rooms of Mrs. S. H. Jordan, on Main street, and effected organization.

The assembled artists voted to adopt the name of the Artists' League of Southern California, and elected a permanent committee to receive and pass upon pictures intended for the fair. This committee consists of Henry Koch, Miss Helen E. Coan and John G. Borglum. Mr. Borglum was chosen chairman, and Miss Coan secretary of the committee, and they were given full power to correspond with the San Francisco committee and to represent the artists of Southern California. Notice will be given as soon as possible when pictures will be received, and the line of action to be pursued.

The members present were: Messrs. Koch, Spaulding, Behre, Ward and Borglum, Mrs. Peet and Miss Coan. Members represented by proxy were: Messrs. J. Bond Francisco and Eugene Torrey, Misses Edith White, Fannie Duval, Margaret Ashmead and Regina O'Kane and Mrs. J. C. Mann.



It's a Toss Up

Between getting what you don't want cheap, and what you do want at an exorbitant price. What's the use of taking either when there's no need of it? There's nothing the matter with cheap ready-made shirts, excepting that they're good for nothing and for a fancy price you can get a made-to-order shirt anywhere. There's only one place to get stylish, perfectly fitting, well made and elegant made-to-order shirts at a moderate cost, and that's Carter & Machin's shirt factory at No. 106 South Spring street.

Carter & Machin,

106 S. Spring st.

NILES PEASE.

We will not be undersold.

CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, Etc.

Way down for the next 30 days.

337-339-341 S. Spring st.

Auction Sale of Standard-Bred Trotting Horses,

Monday, September 18, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Agricultural Park, Los Angeles, Cal.

Not having the necessary range for so many horses I have concluded to dispose of my entire lot of highly-bred trotting stock at Public Auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder. The stock consists of my standard bred, and registered trotting stallions, RAYDAMS, some in foal to him and the others in foal to McKinnery, 2:15. The mares represent the blood of some of our most noted sires. This is the best lot of stock that has ever been offered by any one breeder in the State. They are all grand individuals, highly bred and first-class in every way. Parties who attend this sale can do so with the utmost confidence as this stock will be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues with tabulated breeding of this stock will be put out on September 8, and can be had at office of E. W. Noyes, 214 N. Spring St.

E. W. NOYES, Auctioneer.

JNO A. COLE, Owner.



DR. PRITCHARD.

Rectal, Female and Chronic Diseases

CURED BY THE "PRATT SYSTEM" of Treatment.

Send for book (free) which will explain fully how chronic diseases of all kinds are readily relieved and cured. Rectal diseases CURED in from two to four weeks. Call on or address W. F. PRITCHARD, M.D., 135 N. Spring street, Los Angeles. Office hours, 12 to 4 p.m. Telephone 18.

Southern California Furniture Co.

100 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL. NO. 326-330

BANKS

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY—

No. 148 S. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. Capital Stock, \$200,000.00. 5 per cent. Interest Paid on Deposits. Money Loaned on Real Estate.

OFFICERS: T. L. DUQUE, Pres.; W. M. McDermott, Vice-Pres.; W. D. LONGYEAR, Asst. Cashier; J. F. SARTORI, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: Isaias W. Hellman, Herman W. Hellman, Maurice Hellman, A. C. Rogers, T. L. Duque, N. M. McDevitt, M. L. Fleming, F. Sartori.

Our loan committee of five directors exercise great care in making loans. Special attention given to depositors of small sums, also to children's savings deposits. Remittances may be sent by draft, postal order, or Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.

INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS.

Main Street Savings Bank and Trust Company.

222 South Main Street, Opposite Postoffice, Los Angeles, California. CAPITAL, \$200,000. MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE, \$200,000.

J. B. LANKERSHIM, President; S. C. HUBBELL, Vice-President; J. V. WACHTEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: H. W. Hellman, I. N. Van Noy, S. C. Hubbell, Kaapare Cohn, John H. Jones, O. T. Johnson, W. G. Kerckhoff, H. W. O'Connell, J. B. Lankershim.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Northwest corner Second and Spring streets, Los Angeles, Cal. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL, 700,000. A general banking business transacted. Interest at 5 per cent. paid on time deposits.

OFFICERS: W. G. COCHRAN, President; H. J. WOOLACOTT, Vice-President; JAS. F. TOWELL, Sec. DIRECTORS: Geo. H. Bonebrake, O. T. Johnson, W. G. Cochran, W. F. Gardiner, W. H. Crocker, P. M. Green, B. F. Ball, James F. Towell, A. A. Hubbard, T. F. Creighton, H. J. Woolcott.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK—

238 NORTH MAIN ST. Capital Stock, \$100,000.00. Surplus, \$100,000.00.

H. W. Hellman, President; W. M. McDermott, Vice-President; J. F. Sartori, Cashier; W. M. Cawley, Asst. Cashier.

Interest Paid on Deposits. Money to Loan on First-Class Real Estate.

COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK—

New Sunbeam Block, Third and Spring. Capital, \$100,000.

DIRECTORS: T. D. Stinson, Pres.; T. W. Brotherton, Vice-Pres.; A. P. West, Cashier; T. S. C. Lowe, Asst. Cashier; A. M. Osmann, Jabel Percival, K. H. Wade, J. R. Clark, R. Hale, H. Jenne.

Interest paid on deposits, 3 and 5 per cent.

CALIFORNIA BANK—

Cor. Broadway and Second st. Capital, paid up, \$250,000. Undivided profits, \$2,000.

J. FRANKENFELD, President; J. M. WITMER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS: Simon Mader, J. R. Newton, Harvey Lindley, R. F. Lotsepich, J. C. Kays, E. W. Jones, G. W. Hughes, Sam Lewis and J. Frankenkfeld.

BANKS

Union Bank of Savings

223 SOUTH SPRING ST. CAPITAL, \$200,000.

M. W. STIMSON, President; W. M. FERGUSON, Vice President; W. E. McVAY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: M. W. STIMSON, W. M. FERGUSON, J. W. MOFFITT, R. M. BAKER, S. MANSFIELD, C. G. HARRISON, A. E. POMEROY.

5 per cent Interest Paid on Deposits.

THE UNIVERSITY BANK OF LOS ANGELES, S.E. cor. First and Broadway.

Capital stock, fully paid up, \$100,000. Surplus, 75,000.

R. M. WIDNEY, President; D. O. MILITMORE, Vice President; GEORGE L. ARNOLD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: R. M. Widney, D. O. Milmore, S. W. Little, S. McKinnley, John McArthur, C. A. Warner, J. P. Merrill.

General banking business and loans on first-class real estate solicited. Buy and sell first-class stocks, bonds and warrants. Parties wishing to invest in first-class securities, on either long or short time, can be accommodated.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Capital, paid up, \$500,000. Surplus and profits, 78,000.

Total, \$578,000.

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President; JOHN MILNER, Vice-Pres.; H. F. FLEISHMAN, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. B. Lankershim, C. E. Thom, C. Ducommun, H. W. Hellman, T. L. Duque, A. Hassell, L. W. Hellman.

Exchange for sale on the principal cities of the United States, Europe, China and Japan.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK—

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY. Capital, \$500,000. Surplus, \$25,000. Total, \$525,000.

GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE, President; E. W. COE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: Col. H. H. Markham, Asst. Cashier; Warren Gillen, L. P. Crawford, C. A. Marriner, Geo. H. Bonebrake, F. C. Bosbyshell.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK, PADRE BLANCO, cor. First and Spring sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

L. N. BREED, President; W. F. ROBINSON, Vice President; C. N. FLINT, Cashier.

W. H. HOLLIDAY, Asst. Cashier. Paid-in capital, \$250,000. Surplus and undivided profits, \$25,000.

DIRECTORS: H. Holliday, L. N. Breed, H. T. Newell, Wm. H. Avery, Silas Holman, H. Hogan, Frank Baker, E. C. Bosbyshell, W. F. Bosbyshell.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

Paid-up capital and surplus, \$120,000. Undivided profits, 4,000 88.

OFFICERS: E. N. McDONALD, President; DR. JOSEPH KURTZ, Vice President; S. W. LUTWILER, Asst. Cashier.

ROBERT N. AVERY, Asst. Cashier; VICTOR POMET, Treasurer.

Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits; 3 per cent. on ordinary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES

Capital stock, \$200,000. Surplus, 300,000.

J. M. ELLIOTT, President; J. D. BICKNELL, Vice President; G. B. SHAFER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, H. Mabury, J. D. Bicknell, J. W. Hooker, S. H. Mott, D. M. McGarry, Wm. G. Kerckhoff.

BANK OF AMERICA—

TEMPLE BLOCK. Capital, paid up, \$200,000.

JOHN E. PLATER, President; ROBERT R. BAKER, Vice President; GEORGE H. STEWART, Cashier.

J. M. HALE & CO.,

107-109 North Spring st.

We are Weeding Out.

Our surplus stock: During this month all summer goods must be closed out; they are in most cases at less than actual cost. We have always been crowded for room, but never before as much as at the present time. To gain the room we must dispose of part of our immense stock at once. To move the goods quickly they must be sold cheap, and we are selling them cheaper than ever before.

Seasonable Goods at Cost of Production.

And in many cases at a less price. Commencing Monday, Sept. 4.

Look Out for Bargains, You Will Find Them Here!

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK YOU CAN BUY DRY GOOD CHEAP!

Special.

Fruit of the Loom Bleached Muslin 8½c, 12 yards for \$1, full 36 inches wide, everybody knows the value of this well-known brand; always sold at 10c.

Drap Glace

And Epingaline Suitings, a very pretty 30-inch cotton dress material in medium dark colors; regular price 12½c; 8½c is the price we are closing them out at.

Dress Goods

At reduced prices. We are showing a grand lot of values in woolen Dress Goods. If you are going to get a new fall dress.

Better Buy Now!

J. M. HALE & CO.,

107-109 N. Spring.

Special.

Men's Outing Shirts 25c. We have just received 50 dozen Men's Outing Shirts, which, on account of the lateness of the season, will be closed out at this price.

Dress Gingham

8-1-3c. We will place on sale a line of 12½c gingham at this price, to reduce our stock.

Ladies' Belts

25c. We have reduced a line of leather belts, metal trimmed to this price, worth 50c and 75c.

Silks.

You will find some sterling values in our Silk Department. Bargains in this class of goods that will be hard to duplicate.

Better Buy Now!

J. M. HALE & CO.,

107-109 N. Spring.

Special.

All-wool Challies 35c. We are closing out a line of all-wool French Challies at this price that sold earlier in the season at 50c and 65c.

Smyrna Rugs.

We have a small line of Smyrna Rugs that will be closed out at less than mill prices.

21-inch Rugs, Worth \$1.75, \$1.25.

27-inch Rugs, Worth \$1.75, \$1.75.

30-inch Rugs, Worth \$2.50, \$2.25.

Regular value \$3.

Chenille Covers.

4-4 Chenille Table Covers 95c, regular price \$1.25.

Silks.

We will close out a line of figured India Silks at 35c per yard.

Good quality, worth 50c.

Better Buy Now!

J. M. HALE & CO.,

107-109 N. Spring.

Special.

Remnants.

20 Per Cent. DISCOUNT.

Our entire line of short lengths in Dress Goods and Domestic will be placed on center tables and closed out at 20 per cent. discount from reduced remnant prices. You will find some good dress lengths at about one-half regular price.

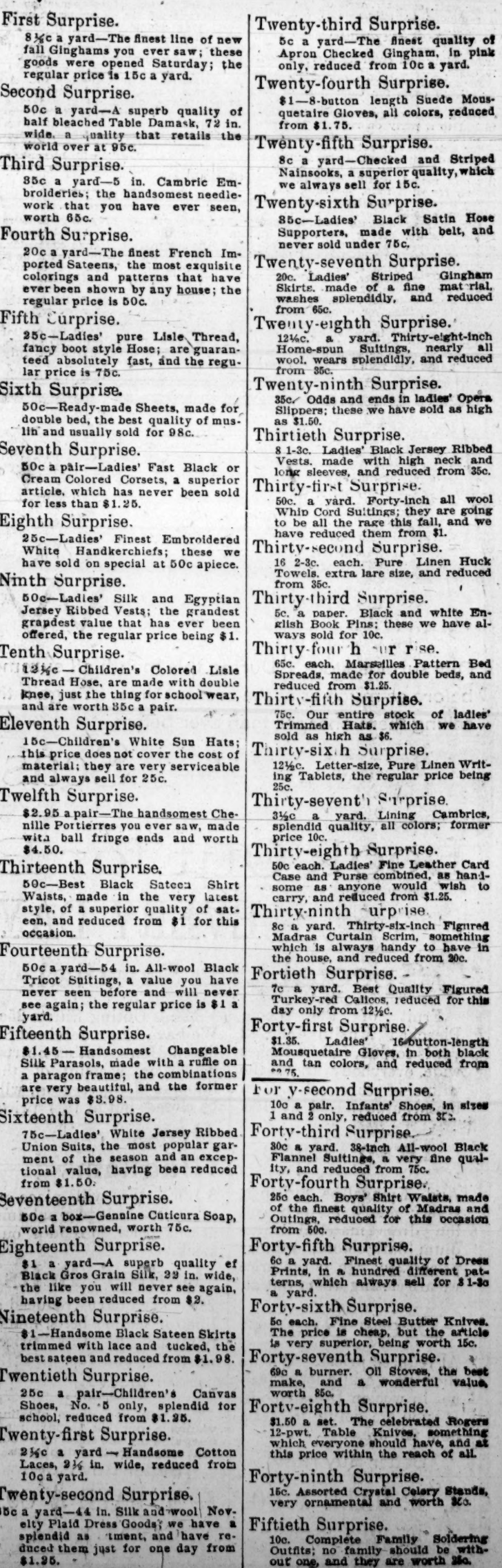
Cotton Challies.

5 CENTS PER YARD.

Our entire stock of cotton challies will be closed out at this price, very pretty designs.

Bathing Suits.

We have reduced our entire line of Bathing Suits to cost, and in addition this week we will allow an extra discount from these prices of



FATHER KNEIPP.

His Remarkable Cure at Worischofen.

How Father Knapp Discovered His Hydrophatic Method.

A Place to Which Thousands of Rich and Poor Resort.

The Wonderful Cures Which Have Been Wrought—The Magic of Simplicity. Personal Experiences of a Lady.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WORISCHOFEN, Aug. 20.—This wonderful method of cure, now known as the Knapp cure, which has adherents all through Germany, and beyond its borders, was discovered, as it were, by chance. Its originator, the Cure Knapp, was, as a young man of 20, compelled, owing to weakness of constitution, induced in great part by insufficient nourishment when a child, to leave the Jesuit seminary, where he was preparing for a career toward which he felt a strong inclination. All the physicians whom he consulted gave him up for lost, and he found himself leading an aimless life in Vienna, when, having accompanied a friend to the National Library, he chanced upon Dr. Hahn's "Treatise on Hydrophatic." Deeming that his days were numbered, he resolved to try, as a last resource, the treatment there recommended. For the regular form, however, he lacked funds, in desperation he rushed to the frozen Danube, and plunged into its waters, after having broken the ice for the purpose. He had forgotten to bring towels with him, and was obliged to wait until he could be rescued without drying himself, and run quickly home. The same thing happened on the succeeding days, and his soon perceived that it was precisely because he did not dry himself that the reaction was more active and complete. He pursued this system for several months, saying nothing to his friends for fear of opposition. By the next spring he was able to resume his studies, and entered the great priestly seminary at Munich. Here he continued his cure, at first in secret, but one of his fellow-students having complained that he had been forbidden to enter the priesthood, after twelve years' study, on account of physical weakness, Knapp promised to heal him. In the court of the seminary there was an immense reservoir. At night, so that no one might see, two brave young seekers, after health slipped out through the window and poured water over each other, then returned undetected to bed. After a few weeks Knapp's first patient was able to take orders, and Knapp continued his own cure.

In 1864, at the age of 30, he took orders and became the rector of a small, isolated parish, Worischofen in Bavaria, where he lives to this day, and where, in the absence of a doctor, he took to curing bodies of his patients, before a civil tribunal for this procedure, he defended himself by saying: "How can I help doing my best for poor fellows who have been abandoned



Father Knapp.

by the regular physicians. "He was released, and testified his gratitude by curing one of his judges of an obstinate rheumatism.

Now Knapp must not be called a quack. He neither prepares nor sells medicines, nor does he ever take money from his patients, even from the richest, nor does he use any form of advertisement. He only asks from the really well-to-do a small weekly contribution to the poor box of his parish. In 1886 the report of his cures, worked almost exclusively among the poor, reached the ears of his spiritual superiors, one of whom begged him to lay down his system in writing for the benefit of those who could not pluck to his distant village. At first he was disinclined to take this step. He pleaded that he had had no regular medical training, that he could not employ the technical terms, and what was more, that in his methods of treatment he varied according to his intuitive diagnosis of the case before him. But when his chief continued to insist, he yielded, and wrote his first pamphlet, "My Water Cure," which had an unprecedented success in Germany. From this time forward thousands of patients flocked to the little out-of-the-way place in Bavaria. Statistics show that some 15,000 patients have gone there during the past few years, and have come away completely cured, or greatly benefited.

Knapp's method differs in four points from that of other hydrophatic systems. First, the water must be as cold as possible; second, the baths, douches and lotions are of very short duration; third, the jets have no force, being more like showers, or watering, than actual douches; fourth, the water must dry on the body, and not be wiped off. "My Water Cure" has been translated into almost every European language, and has gone through thirty-five editions in the original. It is written in the dramatic, colloquial, kindly and humorous manner, in which the good cure talks, for Knapp has a pronounced sense of fun that even contact with disease and misery has not damped. In reply to various requests, he wrote another book for popular use called "Thus You Should Live," in which a number of simple dietetic rules are laid down, founded, of course, on hydrophatic principles. Both books are books for the people in the true sense of the word. Knapp does not care about the rich and pampered. He cures them, of course, if they care to come, but he has less sympathy, as a rule, for their ailments than for those of their poorer brethren. He holds, and not unjustly, that the ailments are too often the result of their own excesses. "All the waters, praise ye the Lord," is his favorite text, and with it he heads his writings, which are now annually enriched by a most interesting almanac, in which he lays down, often in humorous fashion, the rules

for health that must be observed in each month of the year.

EXPERIENCE OF A PATIENT. When it is remembered that some 80 per cent. of those who consult Knapp have generally already been given up by their physicians, and that they go to him as a last resource, that even dying people are brought to him, some of whom expire before they have time to attempt his system, the proportion of his cures is very large. To give some idea of his remedies, let me quote a very simple one for that common inconvenience, cold feet at night, as recommended by the cure. This is to plunge the feet in cold water, and to return to bed without drying them. This will, it seems, create a powerful reaction, which quite restores the suspended circulation. A complete cold bath in the night is also recommended for sleeplessness. The cure advises his patients to go about barefooted, and in Worischofen many of them do so. He says that shoes and stockings should never be tight-fitting, and advises that the feet be always kept on a stool, out of the way of the draught under the doors. Some of the cures performed by the cure sound quite incredible. One is especially worthy of notice. It is related by Baron Gossman of Antwerp, in a clear and witty pamphlet written by him about Knapp's cure. At the beginning of July, 1891, a young hairdresser, apprentice, Sigmund Gen arrived at Worischofen. He was in so wretched a condition that he was driven of the vehicle in which he was



The consulting room and a view of the Cure Knapp House.

brought from Turheim, the nearest railway station, feared that he would die on the way. He was only 15, in the month of April previous he had had an attack of angina, which had left him in a most pitiable state of weakness. His digestive organs were paralyzed, and he was fed through an opening in his side. He had quite lost the use of his limbs, as well as his sight. The physicians had given up, and his blood was completely poisoned, and that there was no chance of his recovering. Two of his friends carried him into the train. On the 15th of August he was ordered to bathe in cold water, mixed with vinegar, was ordered him. On the 15th of August he was ordered to bathe in cold water, mixed with vinegar, was ordered him. On the 15th of August he was ordered to bathe in cold water, mixed with vinegar, was ordered him.

The price for lodging at Worischofen is most moderate, the highest is from 30 to 50 centimes. The good priest will not allow his visitors to be fleeced. The money paid or subsistence after the cure is the establishment are covered, goes to the support of the poorer patients. Knapp himself takes not a farthing, and lives as poorly and simply as he did years ago. When no money outside his stipend flowed into his coffers. He is a rigid partisan of plain living and Spartan customs, and ascribes the disease of our century, nervousness, entirely to our departure from natural methods of living. Three lines of railway lead to Turheim, the nearest railway station, crowded with vehicles in every station of dilapidation, awaiting the traveler for Pastor Knapp. The road is a very bad one, and the journey is terribly jolting on the way. Formerly not even a fairly passable inn awaited them at their journey's end. Now there is a large Hotel and Kurhaus, both of which are completely finished. Before, travelers had to put up in the peasants' houses. But even these new buildings are not luxurious. The Kurhaus is a simple, comfortable, and healthy place, like village schoolhouses. At the Kur Hotel there are rooms and different prices, and meals can be had at a cash price. The service is thorough and primitive. There is also a board, but it is not among the houses in the village, but this is quite too rustic to suit most of the city folk. The Kur is a place fitted with priests, for Knapp loves above all to heal his own colleagues. On the ground floor are the waiting benches, the hall, waiting to be received by Knapp, and a large number of consultation must procure for a mark a small notebook, in which the cure makes one of his assistants write to his dictation the treatment prescribed. The number shows the bearer's place in the long line of patients waiting.

REMARKABLE CURES. A friend, who tried the Knapp method with great success, thus describes her experience: "Arriving a few minutes too soon I found the consulting hall filled with a crowd of patients at dinner, all feeling at the expense of the good priest. A strong and unpleasant odor filled the table. When they had finished, the table was cleared by two nuns, assisted by a lady, who described herself as an interpreter and said she spoke seven languages. This lady wrote down the table for the cure she told me to go into the waiting-room. My number was seven. When my turn came I found great difficulty in making my way through the crowd of patients. I stopped for a moment at the door of the consulting-room. The cure sat behind the table, smoking a large white dog at his feet. Several gentlemen, mostly physicians, surrounded him. A few crippled patients sat on benches in the hall, waiting to be removed to their homes. Tired of waiting, as no one paid any attention to me, I asked in German if I might sit down. A young doctor answered me roughly: 'Yes, sit down.' Desiring to consult the cure himself, I placed myself in a chair opposite him. The young man who had before spoken advanced and took the notebook from my hand. 'I have a letter of introduction,' I said. 'I have no time here to read letters,' he said, and placing his hand on his shoulder he proceeded: 'You have paralysis of the right optic nerve.' 'But I have not come here

for my eyes,' I exclaimed. 'But it is so,' said he, and covering my left eye with his hand, he asked, 'What do you see now?' 'That you have on a blue cravat,' I replied. Then he quite lost his temper and exclaimed: 'Then what is the matter with you?' I told him in a few words, though it was far from agreeable to speak of my ailment in that room full of people. At this moment the cure gave me one penetrating look and then proceeded to dictate to the gentleman next him the treatment to be followed, which was written down in my notebook. This notebook was then restored to me, and the cure, giving me a longer look, said: 'Above all, take courage; before long you will be quite cured.' This was my cure, and I left the room by a door opposite to that by which I had entered. Incredible is the number of patients cured of lupus at Worischofen. Last year no less than 300 cases presented themselves, of which 183 were cured at Worischofen, and the cure finished the cure at their homes. For this malady certain herbs are somewhat used in fusion, but as a rule Knapp cured only with water and by rigid, simple dietetic rules.

The anecdotes told of him are innumerable, and all attest to his bonhomie, his hearty native good sense, his mother wit and his really remarkable medical intuition. All attest to his simple, truly Christian goodness, his absolute selflessness, his genuine gospel faith, and his boundless generosity.

Whether Knapp's form of cure will



survive him or whether its undoubted

benefits will be lost, only time can tell, but in my case he deserves to be numbered among the benefactors of mankind for the sake of those whom he has healed and who bless the very sound of his name.

HELEN ZIMMERN. (One of Father Knapp's pupils now lives and practices at Los Angeles, Ludwig Gossman, 630 South Broadway.)

UNDERGROUND RIVER.

Where Nevada's Sunken Streams Empty Their Waters.

The Walker-Lewis (A. J.) Bulletin publishes an account of the discovery of a subterranean river in Nevada by John L. Obendorf, a prospector and a well known in that State. Mr. Obendorf says:

"It has long been a mystery what became of our sunken rivers. Now it is properly explained by the discovery of a huge subterranean tunnel which I have named the Monarch, which contains a running stream—how wide I could not tell, as the light was insufficient.

"The discovery of this tunnel was purely accidental. While working in the bottom of the shaft of the Monarch mine, put in a short while ago, to see what execution had been done, I found I had broken through into that looked like a cave, with a strong current of air coming up. On investigation I found that the opening continued down on an incline. Determined to see what there was below, I put in a cross timber and secured a rope to it. I went down a considerable distance. In some places the opening was very narrow, and in other places it was wide. The descent was nearly perpendicular, but it was generally about half pitch. I proceeded down to the end of my rope, put in another cross timber and continued. It took three days hard work before I reached the bottom.

"When I got to the bottom I saw a wonderful thing. A large cavern, a river flowing through it. At first I thought it was a lake, but on reaching the edge of the water I found it was a flowing stream, and by throwing in a piece of lighted paper I found it had a current of about three miles an hour. 'I was on the southeast shore, and the bank sloped down to the water's edge gradually, like the sea beach. The roof was thirty or forty feet high, the temperature was mild, and a slight current of air was perceptible, blowing in the same direction as the water. Being without facilities for further exploration, I returned to the surface. The next morning I lowered three four-foot planks to the bottom of the shaft, and supplying myself with lunch, rope, candles and matches, I descended to the bottom, which I found to be 600 feet below the surface. I lashed my planks together and made a raft, placed two lighted candles on it and let it go to the end of the rope. In this way I learned there were no falls in that distance. I continued in this manner for two miles. In this distance I met no obstacle, but here and there where the tunnel cut through a hard formation there would be rocks projecting to the water's edge, but not preventing me from walking over them.

KATE FIELD.

Transplanted Cairo at the Big Fair.

She Tells of the Orient Brought to Chicago.

She Has Seen the Dance and Sees No Indecency in It.

Wonderful Architecture—It Was a Giant's Work to Bring This Bit of Egyptian Life to the Heart of America.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—What a conception to drop a bit of the oldest of the Old World into the center of the new and bid millions of visitors to the Columbian Exposition to see and to compare! Fancy Egypt, the mother of civilization, planted in the middle of the Plaisance! Fancy mummies, 3000 years old, lying in state in a transplanted Temple of Luxor, the original of the new temple built by Amenoph III, 1550 years before Christ! Fancy the Ferris wheel literally looking down upon the tombs of the Sacred Bull Apis and of the High Priest Thut, dated 5000 years ago! Fancy the dancers of the Nile clicking their small cymbals on the shores of Lake Michigan! Is not truth stranger than fiction at this wonderful end of the century when the invention of Edison throws light on Oris and Isis?

How has all this come about? At the French exposition of 1889 there was a Rue de Cairo, to which everybody flocked because it was not an "article de Paris." It was a breath of the Orient wafted to a capital where novelty is worth its weight in gold. Sensation is the dream of the boulevardier, and sensation was what he found in a picturesque replica of a civilization that led the world when Gaul slept in barbarism.

It was a very little street, that of the Cairo of 1889, only five buildings of doubtful architecture, but it was big with suggestion which obsessed the brain of one man, that man the son of an English mother, and a Greek father, who had been a student of architecture in the United States and inspired at their international exposition a memorial of old Cairo which will cast that of Paris in the shade. It will be so perfect in local color, rich in art and antiquity, so beautiful in architecture, so teeming with life and motion as to command financial success under the most unfavorable circumstances." So said George Fegoli to himself. In December, 1890, he sailed for the West, and never stopped until he reached Chicago. He told his story to clever men of business, who, struck by the logic of his scheme and fired by the narrator's enthusiasm, opened their pocketbooks and



bade Mr. Pangolo to go on. This gentleman is well named. Originally, Pangolo was spelled Pangali, meaning a flowing creek, and the name being too long and cumbersome, he changed it to Pangolo. He returned to Egypt to fight for his bread and the cause of his country, but, he said, that, with all his energy, he would have failed badly had he not made a warm convert of George C. Fegoli, an old and respected citizen of Chicago, who became president of his company, and aided greatly in obtaining the concession from the World's Fair authorities.

THE BIG CONTRACT.

Do you think it easy to pick up a street in Cairo and set it down in Chicago? Ask Mr. Pangolo, who labored day and night to breathe life into his dream.

He went to the Khedive to consult. Youth is sympathetic and the nineteen years of Abbas could not frown upon so great a compliment to Egypt. No less a person than Max Herz, the official architect, prepared designs and plans intended not to reproduce a special street, but to present in a comparatively small space of 30,000 feet a composite of the finest architectural features of the old town. "This is Cairo at its best," exclaimed the Khedive. "I am a man who knows her Egypt as we know London. 'You've such a picture of reality without ruins and squalor as would be incredible; me and I not see with my own eyes.'"

mortal a fully-digested conception. Six carloads of antique woodwork completed the street externally. Carvings, sarcophagi and hieroglyphics were executed in Cairo. Furniture of every description, mummies, lamps, weapons, rugs, matting and metal ornaments were gathered together and off to sea before the sleepy Egyptians knew what was going on.

Then followed the gathering of the tribes. One American stands for the whole nation, but one Egyptian subject may be as unlike another as Congo and Cleopatra. The dancing girls are often Caucasian. Egyptians are the color of cafe au lait, Arabs are darker;

for purulent fancy. I am quite sick of Comstockian morality.

AN ARAB'S HOME.

Past shops and restaurants, where Hungarian music washes down Egyptian coffee and Milwaukee beer, we enter a reproduction of the house of a rich Arab, Gamal el Din el Sahabi, built in the seventeenth century, and full of charm and beauty from top to bottom. Courtyard, stairs, decorations, sellings, mosaics, lamps, furniture, all the eye with content, while the mouth-watering delicacies and metal ornaments delights the connoisseur. Were there nothing else in Cairo street but this one house, it would be worth a day's study, yet few visitors know any-

Nubians are as black as the ace of spades. So are the wild and frisky Sudanese.

Mix up all these races with Europeans and Americans, send a procession of swordsmen, conjurers, dancers, wrestlers down the middle of the street, mounted on camels, on donkeys or gyrating on foot, and you get a faint idea of the most curious and interesting exhibit of the east at the greatest of world's fairs. The more I see of it the more I am convinced that it is a masterpiece of the art of the present, and did I visit it every day for two months, there would be something new to study. The casual lookers-on, who merely laugh at the monkeys astride donkeys, have on to a camel for the first time in his life, and think basars and strange dances that he should see, and who have no more idea of its value than those everlasting mummies have of the present financial panic.

THROUGH THE STREET.

Shall we walk through the street? Such a hubbub at the gate! Every body wants to get in at once in order to gaze at strange races in strange costumes, or climb onto those "balpas" the dandies and the art people, and stuffed bagging. Perhaps you may think this a refinement of luxury for camels, who must put up with the ground in the street, and who are not to have their curries and other rare articles of food brought in from the East. It is because they can't lie on the ground in Chicago-Cairo that their bed is made soft. Chicago-Cairo is paved with brick to avoid dust in dry weather and mud in wet.

If a seething crowd of 20,000 persons a day ignore camels and two fortune tellers, it is to cultivate monkey boys, who tell you what the future holds in the names of George Washington and Christopher Columbus; or to frequent shops where curios and other rare articles are bought; or pay 5 cents to have their names written in Arabic; or visit a wonderful Indian juggler, or laugh over the clever tricks of an Egyptian conjurer; or watch the Sudanese shake themselves almost to pieces in their barbaric dance; or patronize the theaters, where they watch young girls go through national dances against which much has been written and more said. For my part, I fall to see where the present style of "hocking," or the display of the leg

minutes in the adjoining theater to note the decorations, if you don't care to watch the dancing.

TEMPLE OF LUKSOR.

We can spend the rest of the day in the Temple of Luxor, built by the order of Rameses II, 3400 years ago. Fifty-five hundred feet of paintings tell the story of Egypt's ancient religion mean much or little, according to taste and intelligence. When I see domes of Christianity in the tableaux of Isis and Osiris I confess a wondrous interest in this replica of a famous antiquity. The sacred music and dancing, performed by often dirty and always stupid men and girls who have no comprehension of the meaning of their acts, pall on the spectator. Not so those indestructible hieroglyphics, not so the counterfeit presentments of ten royal mummies found twelve years ago, stripped of their jewels by Arabs who discovered and broke into their tombs. I am especially interested in Hirkhor I, father-in-law of Solomon. I wonder how he got on with the other fair in-law and how many there were of them, and how they would look in a father-in-law of Solomon.

Then there is the mummy of Princess

Neesi-Ta-Neb-Asher, sister-in-law of King Solomon; she is marvelously well preserved. The embalming, amber and resin, which never could have been so beautiful. She sets me wondering, too, how many sisters-in-law Solomon had, and whether they ever met, and ever gave advice to the particular queen in whom consanguinity made them interested. That Rameses II, also oppressor of the Israelites, should come to this! Here he lies, looking quite as black as ever he was painted, proof of what that enormous egotist Solomon himself claimed after running the gamut of dissipation and debauchery.

Sic transit gloria mundi is the moral of this street in Cairo. It is as full of material to the author and artist as an ill of meat, and he who tastes it with a sneer lacks the artistic sense.

KATE FIELD. (Copyright, 1893.)

THE WALNUT.

Origin of the Walnut, and the Statement of the California Magazine.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2.—(To the Editor of The Times.) I have noticed that you have often paid your compliments (!) to the California Magazine, aside from its financial connection with the Pacific Mail at San Francisco. There is "a long felt want" for such a publication on this Coast, if rightly conducted. But what kind of an editorial head does it have that will admit such errors as from time to time appear in the California Magazine? Take the one in the September number, in which Wayne Scott, treats of the English walnut in California, and, at the very outset, tells us of its origin in Persia and in the region of the Himalayas, and furthermore informs us that it was introduced into Italy when Tiberius was the Emperor, and that it was forty years before Christ. To use the writer's own language: "It (the walnut) is a native of Persia and Himalaya, and was cultivated by the Romans during the reign of Tiberius, B.C. 42." Now, that is pretty good, considering that Tiberius was not born until B.C. 42, and did not begin to reign until fifty-six years afterward. If Mr. Scott, or the editor of the magazine should say, "It is a mere typographical error, and B. C. has been set up by mistake for A. D.," it will not "wash," for Tiberius died Emperor 14 A. D., and was smothered to death and then cremated in the year 37 A. D. So take it which way we will, it is a worse error of fact than that of the California Magazine a few months ago when the contributor wrote of the author of "The Last Days of Pompeii" as "Henry" Bulwer Lytton.

But, first, Mr. Scott altogether right when (setting aside from his error of the date of Tiberius' reign,) he says that the walnut was introduced into Italy during the emperors of Tiberius. Just as the California Magazine is right when he declares Persia and the region of the Himalayas to be parts of our globe where the walnut (called by us the "English walnut,"?) originated!

Victor Hehn of Germany, the most thorough and accurate writer on the migration of cultivated plants and domestic animals from Asia into Europe, says of the almond, the walnut and the chestnut: "If we compare the chief passages (of the classic writers) we recognize at least one indubitable geographical fact, namely, that all these fruits originated in the middle parts of Asia Minor, particularly from the regions of the Pontus (just south of the eastern half of the Black Sea, including the modern Turkish provinces of Trebizond, Erzeroum, etc., etc.) All the modern authorities are unanimous that that part of the world." He says that the walnut, almond and chestnut were commonly called "Pontic nuts," and sometimes the ancients used "the name of Persia, or royal nuts, because they came from a district once subject to the Persians."

As to the walnut being introduced at Rome, or in Italy, so late as the days of Tiberius (A.D. 14 to A.D. 37), I will only say that Varro, born B.C. 116, wrote about this nut as well known in Italy, and Virgil (born B.C. 70) wrote in the year 40 B.C. of the walnut in the garden wherein he mentions the old custom, at the conclusion of a marriage ceremony, of the newly-married couple throwing walnuts among their friends and neighbors. Some say that this was an emblem that the young couple now cast and catch, and that the game is now called "the game of the walnut." Cicero also wrote about walnuts (before Tiberius was born) as something well known in Italy.

Our friends in Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties occupied in rearing walnuts may be pleased to know that they are engaged in a kind of agriculture which was known long before "Rome was a baby," for in Solomon's reign (about the year 1000 B.C.) the walnut was cultivated in the days of Israel's most splendid King, who happened to be a great naturalist, knowing and cultivating all plants, home and exotic, that could be obtained from the lofty Lebanon cedar to the lowly hyssop. In his garden, so often and charmingly described in Canticles (Solomon's Song) we are told in poetic numbers of the pomegranates, the figs and the grapes, of the camphor, cinnamon and spice trees, of the spikenard and saffron plants, etc., etc. In one place the monarch tells us that he went down into the garden (Hebrew "orchard") of nuts (Hebrew "walnuts") to see the fruits of the valley, and to see whether the pomegranates and the pomegranates budded (v. ii.)

For Tired Feet.

The woman who thinks that she would be willing to give half of her kingdom for the privilege of kicking off her shoes and letting her feet "get a breath of air," may try some of these substitutes with good effect. When the feet are engaged in a kind of solution in it, is deliciously refreshing. When hot foot baths are taken, do not try to put on shoes immediately after. A warm foot bath, with sea salt dissolved in it, is deliciously refreshing. Paddle in the water until it cools, and dry with a rough towel. Sometimes a handful of alcohol will rest feet, and is the one sure preventive of a cold after getting the feet wet.

A Lamentable Failure.

(Detroit Tribune.) "There," said the superintendent of the lunatic asylum, "is a young man who set out to be a great public benefactor. After years of thought he finally completed a gigantic plan of philanthropy, a scheme which he expected to bring joy into the hearts of millions of grief-stricken mortals and peace into thousands of unhappy homes; its failure sent him here."

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"BETWEEN SEASONS."

Work That May Be Done Before Winter Sets In.

Gowns Flaking Behind Closed Doors—Alpaca and Moire Antique Coming in and Duchess of Devonshire Styles.

Special Correspondence of The Times. NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—"La morte saison" is upon us, and fashion having undergone more pyrotechnic displays, exaggerations and modifications than ever before, known in the history of one season, is, as it were, taking a rest.

However, active preparations are going on behind closed doors in the world where the newest creations and concoctions are originated.

The proverbially tale-telling "little bird" has whispered some secrets to me from headquarters. Black and white is to be the stylish wear. It was only to be expected that a reaction would set in, consequent upon the reckless and lavish use of color this spring and summer, and, at any rate, black and white is a safe combination and will prove a decided relief to eyes grown weary in the high-colored period just past.

A SEASON OF FEATHERS.

Black ostrich feathers tipped with



Suit of chestnut brown and blue.

white, white feathers tipped with black, black parrots and blackbirds as pincettes set before the king of pin-eating fame, will rest peacefully on women's heads. It is to be a feathered season, in spite of the active anti-feather societies who do much talking. And as far as it is possible to predict at so early a date, moire antique—not watered silk—will be the feature of next autumn and winter's wear. Capes of this handsome material in rich black, with a curious silvery bloom upon its surface, are the latest of their kind adopted; and trimmed with exquisite old Italian and Flemish lace, or roses of gurgule, entreated, lined throughout with moire or white satin, they are the last note of elegance in the Parisian world.

ALPACA FOR AUTUMN COUNTRY WEAR.

The gowns being built just now for seaside and country wear are great modifications on the earlier season's styles.

Alpaca is gradually coming to the front, and this light and cool, if somewhat stiff material (excellent for the belt-ribbon) is admirably adapted for country wear and early September days. In beige, cool, clear gray or shot—the latter exceedingly pretty—it will be much worn.

The skirt is either plain, stitched around the hem or ornamented with three very narrow stripes of gros-grain silk, stitched on about three inches from the bottom of the skirt; this trimming is either black or matches the shade of the material. Plain mohair braid in undulating rows is also used placed round the hips about seven inches below the waist line.

The corsets are of the universally adopted Eton jacket variety, tight fitting in the back and finished with short coat tails. The broad faced lapels are turned back with moire, satin or gros grain. These are worn over fancy blouses of silk, or mousseline de soie, with lace inserted, or more frequently with the mannish and ever smart stiffly starched shirt with upstanding collar and "stock" tie.

SUIT OF CHESTNUT BROWN AND BLUE.

One of the most effective dresses of this kind I have seen was built with stonk alpaca, shot with chestnut-brown, the skirt ornamented round the hips with a trio of half-inch wavy braid. The corsage had simple unfaced lapels of alpaca, stitched with silk, and was made to close across, with smoked or light brown pearl buttons dotting the front in two rows of three buttons on either side. The dainty blouse was of pale blue and white polka-dotted four-fold, blue form, shirred from a shallow round yoke of fine blue guipure mounted upon white satin, with the collar of lace and satin to match. A broad belt of shot moire matching the alpaca made a charming finish to the costume.

A large sailor hat accompanied this simple gown, trimmed round the crown with brown velvet, with roses of clal blue velvet and lace at either side; out of the roses rose a couple of small brown velvet bullrushes and a tuft of brown-powdered evergreen.

White alpaca is gaining in popularity. It has a silvery luster which is very effective.

PARIS DINNER GOWN OF WHITE ALPACA.

A friend just arrived from abroad, en

route for Newport, had a pile of those suggestive-looking striped French boxes, which always tell their own story of daintily-packed gowns and chiffons.

Seeing my longing gaze directed to them, she was good enough to have her maid unpack one, and from the folds of soft tissue paper extract an exquisite little dinner gown in the prevailing tones. It was of white faille, very finely striped with black and trimmed round the skirt with three rather deep flounces of fine Chantilly, shirred over flounces of white chiffon. The corsage, rather low, had full elbow sleeves of Peking silk, finished with "sabat" flounces of lace over chiffon, and the crowning beauty of this dainty toilet was a fichu of similar diaphanous material gracefully draped back and front, as seen in the pictures of the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire, and held in at the waist by a gemmure of pearl-white satin fastened at the side with a large rosette.

These fichus are much worn, either in



A dainty dinner gown in black and white.

the Marie Antoinette style or in the simpler way seen in the famous picture of the Duchess, and are equally becoming, and give a charming finish to dinner and evening gowns. They fit in flatly-sitting folds over the shoulders, the little fronting, prettily little oversleeves, and are fastened in front frequently with natural flowers, either one great, creamy rose, or a bunch of orchids, or whatever flower may give value to the gown.

I also got a peep at a more elaborate gown for a ceremonial function; it was a mother-of-pearl shot moire, in which pale pink was the prevailing tone. It was very lovely, trimmed with beautiful lace and fringes of carnations. It is quite remarkable after the gross exaggerations of the early season to notice the great modification and the absence of the grotesque in costumes worn at all the recent private functions at Newport and Bar Harbor. This argues for the autumn a conspicuous absence of the absurdities which the early summer presented. At a recent garden party lately held at Bar Harbor, which was said to be the most artistically and beautifully dressed affair of this whole season, the women with one accord seemed to have laid aside all those exaggerations of detail that so frequently sacrifice to a great extent the wearer's appearance. There were no stuck-out skirts, none even of great width. Waists were neither elongated nor hunched up under the armpits. Sleeves were large, but as a rule they were of some soft, gracefully drooping stuff which fell pleasantly. And a very pretty feature in many dresses was the dainty fichu of silk-muslin, chiffon or lace with lace.

WHITE, PALE BLUE AND BLACK.

One worn by a young lady in a white silk gown narrowly striped with pale blue was of pale blue silk-muslin, bordered with triple frills of accordeon-pleated muslin of the same soft shade. With this costume a big black chip hat was worn, not unlike her pictured grace of Devonshire's head-gear, only of smaller dimensions. It was trimmed with black gauze and black ostrich tips, with two rosettes of pale blue chiffon, placed underneath, the brim near the wearer's dark, wavy hair.

BONNETS TO SUPERSEDE HATS.

One cannot fail to remark the num-



A charming fichu.

bers of exquisite little bonnets worn on all occasions of ceremony this season. And it must be conceded how much more desirable they are than hats.

For the autumn they promise to be more fashionable than ever, and hats bid fair to be relegated to the very young—they are pretty and picturesque, but they have an absence of "ceremony" about them, which women of elegance and taste appreciate; hence the growing desire for bonnets, and never were so many pretty and tasteful little creations seen before.

THE COAL-SCUTTLE BONNET.

A very modified and coquettish form of the "coal-scuttle" hat-bonnet promises to be popular. The trimming consists of a big bunch of black plumes on the left side, from which rises a full aligrette. The strings are of black satin and tie under the chin in a smart bow. Round the crown a band of lace-covered satin, while inside the brim in front are two small rosettes of clal-blue silk-muslin, which set a note of becoming and delicate color. ISABEL DUNDAS.

LOVERS' LANES.

Where the Little God With the Bow Campaigns.

The Famous Flirting Promenades at West Point, Annapolis and Newport—Old "Gun 40" and "Bluffing" at the Vineyard.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

Apparently love is peripatetic. Just why Sir Cupid sports "wings" isn't apparent; for a summer resort by mountain or sea without its promenades for sweethearts and flirts is a novelty.

From mountains to coast is a succession of lovers' lanes, lovers' nooks, kissing rocks, lovers' walks and other similarly suggestively christened spots. As to lovers' leaps and lovers' rocks with their stories of Indian maidens who jumped from them to escape the wrath of irate fathers who objected to warrior lovers of warring tribes, there's a long line of them.

Some of the famous old walks have threatened to become deserted, for somehow chaperons do not agree with the atmosphere of these amorously named resorts; still love and the summer girl, tandem or abreast, make a great team, and never fail to find the way to circumvent a chaperon.

It is a neck-and-neck race between Lovers' Lane at Newport and Flirtation Walk at West Point for first prize as the most famous lovers' walk.

THE WEST POINT WALK.

Lovers' Lane is more modern, however, than the West Point walk and the prize ought to go to the latter, especially as Flirtation Walk is historical. It dates back to revolutionary times, having had the honor of being laid out by the great Pole, Kosciuszko, who was aide to Gen. Washington, and this walk formed part of the engineering work that was done under Kosciuszko's direction. From one point on the walk a heavy chain, fastened which way stretched across the river and to a point on the opposite shore of the Hudson River to prevent the passage of British boats.

But love has completely superseded war, and ever since the establishment of West Point the cadets at the Military Academy and the bachelor officers have carried on their flirtations and wooed and won many a bride in the bewitching precincts of Flirtation Walk.

The locations which are devoted to love-making are usually not very extensive in size, but make up in beauty what they lack in other respects. The walk is about three-quarters of a mile long, and on one side among the cliffs are hundreds of pretty nooks just made for lovers' retreats.

Probably more great men have had incipient flirtations in this walk at West Point than in any similar resort. Regrets may have followed some of them, and more than one couple may wish the experiences of Flirtation Walk had ended differently.

LATEST ROMANCES OF THE WEST POINT LANE.

Indeed, I have in mind a couple who



Lovers' Lane, Newport.

were seen turning into Flirtation Walk during the last graduation ceremony. The man was a well-known general, a widower. She was the daughter of a famous Southern general. Both are past the age when flirtations flourish, but the wisesaws of West Point nodded their heads together and recalled how when the general was a cadet, the woman was a popular belle when she visited West Point. Then they were devoted to each other, and if ever anything promised to be a match, that did it. But it wasn't. The war sent the cadet into the field. Later he married, but she has remained single; and here, after many years, the pair were wandering through Flirtation Walk again.

This is a true tale, but the people are too prominent to mention, and then, too, there is no reason why they shouldn't yet be a chance for congratulations if Flirtation Walk exercised a reconciling influence.

It will be a long day before one West Point man who graduated this year will want to hear of Flirtation Walk. The reason concerns the simple tale of a cadet's courtship. She was a pretty young girl, a favorite with all who met her. She was an actress and came from a good family, poor, but



Lovers' Lane, Annapolis.

good. So the cadet and actress courted in Flirtation Walk, and West Point was pleased when the engagement was announced. At length she came to West Point on a last visit, for the date of the wedding was being discussed. Suddenly she was taken sick and in a few hours was dead. The young man was simply stunned, and to get away from the sight and sound of Flirtation Walk is a relief.

LOVE LANE AT ANNAPOLIS.

It may be that the military and navy element are especially conducive to lovers' walks, for Annapolis and the Naval Academy possess one where the embryonic commanders of the American navy take some other middy's sisters and cousins walking.

The Annapolis lovers' walk isn't so wild and picturesque as West Point's. At Annapolis there is a broad gravelled

path fairly secluded and out of range of the eyes of the garrison, which is a very desirable qualification at a post. The close-shaven lawn through which it runs has quite a cultivated air, but the rugged trees forming a thick canopy above it present an appearance too much like landscape gardening. The trees are no modern specimens, but real patriarchal affairs that have witnessed many a class-day when Love Lane is crowded. The football and baseball days when the West Point teams go down to Annapolis to compete with the navy team the West Point boys regard as a substitute for their own historic promenade.

"GUN 40."

Fortress Monroe must be given the credit of possessing the most unique re-



Flirtation Walk, West Point.

sort of the kind. "GUN 40," it is called. The walk itself is on the ramparts, but "GUN 40" is the objective point of the walk with lovers, and no one gets away from Old Point Comfort without hearing of it.

"GUN 40" is famous. One novel has been named after it, and dozens of other stories have been founded on "GUN 40's" reputation. It is more than a mere lovers' walk.

There is a tradition at Fortress Monroe that proposals of marriage should be made at "GUN 40." This is so well understood that few men would propose matrimony to a real Old Point girl anywhere but leaning on "GUN 40." The girls have also come to consider an invitation to walk over to "GUN 40" as indicating an attentive young man's intentions; and if she doesn't want to have to tell him she "will always be a sister him," why she has simply to tell him she doesn't care to visit "GUN 40" with him.

"GUN 40" looks no different from other canyons of its class. It is just like GUN 25 or 80 or 85, which are in the same row and trained out to sea in the same manner. "GUN 40" is the last gun in the line, and rather cut off a little from general view by the masonry work. It is nearest the sea and the waves wash the beach quite near it.

"GUN 40" is best known to Southern girls, who flock there during the sum-



Lovers' Lane, Newport.

mer, Old Point being a winter resort for Northerners. Old Point has been the scene of many a proposal, and as long as it stands timid and glad "Yes" will continue to be spoken in its shadow.

LOVERS' LANE AT NEWPORT.

Newport has its Lovers' Lane, which figures in all the guide-books on the city by the sea.

But Lovers' Lane has not an exclusive society clientele. Everybody patronizes it, but more especially the real Newport citizens. If you mention Lovers' Lane in an alk-the-year-round Newport home, the host is apt to look across at the hostess with a very guilty expression, and then a pair confers in a breath that they used to meet a good many people there and have an idea that the lane is still popular with the younger generation.

Lovers' Lane is near Bath road, and was cut through the estate of a Boston man over forty years ago. The trees on both sides are gigantic, and the sun rarely succeeds in sending even a ray through the thick foliage. The only accommodations for foot people are the real New England stone walls protecting the estate along the way. The road itself is broad and well-kept and a favorite with horseback riders, especially lovers, who delight to loiter in the thick shade.

The chaperon idea of Newport society interferes with lovers' walks. But, in spite of that, the place is rich in picturesque lovers' resorts, and "Paradise" is more popular with society than Lovers' Lane.

"Paradise" is farther up the island a few miles, and, when reached, is a tantalizing maze of rocky dells and boulders, and small brooks tumbling in foaming cascades over the rocks. The couple who can't lose a chaperon in this puzzling maze do not desert "Paradise."

"THE BLUFF" AT COTTAGE CITY.

Camp-meeting lovers of New England have a tender spot in all their hearts for "The Bluff" at Cottage City, on Martha's Vineyard. Thousands of people annually go what is called "Bluffing," and there is no other place just like it where sweethearts flourish.

Along the bluff of Martha's Vineyard stretch a narrow walk. For the first half-mile, bathing-houses nestle under the bluff, and at the top of the bluff, holding them fast in front of them, there are no cottages near. Further on there are no bathhouses, but a few cottages. From 8 to 10 every night the Cottage City young people are along the "Bluff," while later the sweethearts stroll slowly into camp.

The view from the "Bluff" is excuse enough for any number of lovers, and here the New England idea that girls can take care of themselves still prevails. Few chaperons go on the "Bluff."

OTHER WALKS.

At Atlantic City is the "Board Walk,"

famous for years for its strings of prom-enading couples.

At Lakewood it is the style for sweethearts to make a record walking around the lake to compare with other couples. At Lenox the well girls drive through a horse's lane, and at Narragansett Pier the old gray rocks were just made to "rock" on, but never to walk on.

CONSTANCE HENER.

WASHINGTON FOR THE NURSERY.

Double Soakings and No Soakings—How to Iron an Embroidered Gown.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

Patience must have her perfect work in the breast of the laundress who has to deal with baby's washing. For it is both much and many—so very many tiny garments, each to be made fair and smooth against the toothless tyrant's need of it.

Here more than with any other washing, "sooting" is important. A single very dirty piece, if allowed to go into the tub, may trouble the labor of washing twenty others.

DOUBLE SOAKINGS.

Soak whatever is badly soiled for at least an hour; first in plenty of cold water, then in an equally generous supply that is lukewarm.

Everything baby wears or uses should be washed through lukewarm water before going into the suds, since milk, pap and other peculiar defilements of infantile garments are in danger of becoming "set" in the fabric by the action of soap—though once well sooted they yield readily to its cleansing power.

CAPTIONS CONCERNING SOAP.

A mild white soap is best—and all the better if it contains borax.

A rosin soap should never touch anything that must come in contact with baby's skin. It is next to impossible to rinse it all out, and what remains may irritate badly the tender, roseleaf surface through which babies often suffer toads.

The skin of a child less than two years old, is always more sensitive than that of an adult eyelid.

Besides, in the nature of things, lying, sitting, creeping, or carried swaddled in the arms, the little creature has more reason to be conscious of wherewithal they are clothed than is possible to their elders.

So the second commandment is, never rub soap of any sort directly upon a baby's garments. Strong lather is as effective and in every way better.

Bliss them three or four times, and, as you love their wearers, let no starch go into them.

RUB NO WOOLS.

In washing flannels, socks, sacques and so on, do not rub them, even upon the wrist, as that tends to "full" them—make them thick and harsh.

Instead, squeeze and lave them up and down, keeping suds and water as nearly as possible of the same temperature.

Never wring them. What moisture you cannot wring out by hand, wring away or evaporate. Hang where they will dry quickly—in sunshine if it is to be had.

Take pains to pull everything into shape on the line. Knit things retain their softness longer if not ironed. If you cannot get a conscience forbids such slackness, let them dry thoroughly, then lay them smooth and right side down over a damp, not wet, cloth, and press steadily with a warm iron.

Flannel skirts and dresses need the same treatment, followed with a further pressing of the right side.

Embroidery on flannel "draws up" so when wet. Therefore, it must be pulled very hard in advance of the iron, as the flannel alone will seem to be gathered into it.

The essentials of success with this part of baby's wardrobe are rapid washing, thorough rinsing, quick drying and an even temperature throughout the process.

DYEING IN PURE AIR.

Two points, the rinsing and drying, are equally essential to all other garments. A grassy, spacious drying-yard is as wholesome for baby's garments as for baby's self. Failing that, a sunny room will be chosen—the higher the better.

If in-door drying is a necessity, see that it is quick and thorough; also that the clothes get no taint of tobacco fumes, or those of food or beer. The nose is indeed the court of last resort for laundry work. She who "follows" an "accused" to the goal of freshness finds that she has little to learn from masters of the art.

WARNING FOR SICK BABIES.

If a child is teething, has dysentery, summer complaint or cholera infantum, put a tablespoonful of the solution of chloride of lime in each gallon of water used to wet the clothes before washing. A bottle of the solution may be bought for a few cents in any drug shop. The use of it corrects or destroys the acid ferments which cause the disagreeable complaint of the eruptions in all those diseases.

Children so afflicted ought not to wear quilted bibs or even those of thick plique. A bit of old linen, or soft muslin, that can be burned as soon as soiled, is infinitely better than quilted bibs are used they should have the chloride solution added to the water in which they are boiled, always taking care not to make it too strong, as otherwise it will eat holes in whatever it touches.

Embroidery of any sort, a little short of an outrage on a small child's cotton or linen garments. Tucks are nearly as bad—and for quite the same reason—that both are irritant to young babies even without the starch that is necessary if they are to be truly ornamental.

The wise mother, as well as the tender one, is she who supplies in abundance dainty, soft, fine garments with plain hems, the neatest small seams, and no hint of trimming save a bit of lace about neck and wrists. If there must be robes of state, the same extreme fineness marks their stuff, and for trimming they have soft ribbons and filmy lace. But all mothers are not wise; so the nursery laundress wrestles year in and year out with tucks, puffs, embroidery, snipped and clipped into a hundred small shapes.

IRONING BABY'S ROBE OF STATE.

To iron a frock with tucks and embroidery at bottom, first press the embroidery on the wrong side. If the work is in a raised pattern lay a double flannel under it before you press it. Go over neck piece and wristband in same fashion.

Then turn the garment, slip it over your smallest ironing board, lay a space of it very smooth with the two hands, then run your iron along the top of the tucks, holding them fast in front of it with the left hand. Press forward and downward till you come to the bottom of the hem. Raise the iron again to the top and repeat until all the space is without wrinkle. In laying each board's length smooth let the French board come far enough on the board to be touched by the fresh pressing.

When the trimmed part is done hold the waist from the left hand and iron from the skirt trimming up to the gathers. If waist and sleeves are short and full double them in the middle, and iron as you would a ruffle. With long

sleeves slip a tiny sleeve-board covered with flannel inside.

If the waist has lengthwise tucks, as a tucker rolls in the front as smooth as possible and press up and down, beginning under the arm and going toward the center where the tucks meet. Do the same thing with the backs, and after all these parts are finished go continuously around the belt or waist seam with a heavy hot iron, holding it tight with the left hand while you press with the right. MARTHA WILLIAMS.

THE BARE-FOOT FAD.

Scientific Reasons for Its Cultivation—Harvard Professors and Children.

Specialty Contributed to The Times. We are offered by the end of our century a goodly harvest of so-called fads; but many of these "applied theories" deserve a less ephemeral title, as they are grounded in strong common sense and are the blossoms, as it were, of laborious research.

Who starts the fads? Many of them pass through either the laboratory, the physician's study, the scientist's brain, before in more frivolous aspect, they arrive at currency.

The fad for bare feet when "resting off" is pretty generally heeded at by the slow coaches; yet it is doubtful if any other one fad is more regenerative. Get off your shoes and stockings for a couple of hours each day and "give the feet a chance to breathe"—as one woman expressed it—and to exercise themselves. You will soon find that a delightful change is taking place in your tired or torpid heels—and do not our spirits respond with truly awful precision to the physical state!

The liberated feet will repay you in any one or all of the following ways: The unflinching ache that for a long time has each day taken possession of your head will—unless other factors than "nervous" and depletion are at work—make its final adieu; heart beat will grow stronger and more regular; the "sinking spells" will gradually disappear; the wan look and pale lips will respond with rosy cheeks; fuller and freer respiration; the very carriage of yourself will undergo rejuvenation, for the muscles of foot and ankle—sadly lacking in mobility with all of us—will, as fast as they gain elasticity, lend it to the entire body.

The feet that will grow in beauty—rather, grow beautiful; for the unadorned foot that boasts a vestige of beauty is rare, indeed.

Your feet, coming daily under your inspection, will be fairly disagreeable to you until something is done to make them more beautiful. You will bestir yourself to face the penalty, to crowd and cramp your toes in short, narrow shoes; you will appreciate the enormity of protruding joints and disfiguring bunches—you will be ready to do almost anything to rid your feet of these disfigurements.

Next you will wonder why the toe tips are faintly saffron instead of "fairly pink" like your pretty finger tips, and you will soon make up your mind to give the toes an energetic rubbing every day until they come into some resemblance of the "petaloid" tips of poetry. Not even the toe nails can escape your awakened attention—you will trim and care for them with a new interest, even rub them, it may be, with a bit of chamomile occasionally; and the rubbing with chamomile will not contribute to the normal circulation, excited by rubbing, beneath the nails will avert many of the painful and expensive caprices of nail-grow that send some of us in torture to the pedicure.

Lighter spirits, improved digestion, clearer heads and clearer vision will wait on the daily rest from shoe and stockings. Indeed, doctors nowadays make a special point of the salutary effect of bare feet on the eye sight.

In Cambridge—this hotbed of wisdom and enlightenment—it is quite the thing for the young professors to keep their little ones unshod till the days of kindergarten come.

There is a doctor, high in repute in our northern seaboard States, whose only son—a healthy, jocund little chap of 12—has never had on shoes or stockings except to church or dancing class.

While you are giving your gasping feet their daily air bath, proudest about on your toe tips for fifteen minutes or so. Or if this light, fantastic rubbing seems to you beneath your age or dignity, depend on the massage you give your feet to establish good circulation. It is well to start vigorous circulation immediately the feet are bare; otherwise chilled feet and a cold may result.

"G" barefooted now and then," should not be disregarded by even that rara avis, the perfectly healthy and perfectly happy woman; for, as I have said, the carriage cannot be truly free and graceful until the feet have had an entirely unimpeded chance to try their paces. MARIANNA F. MCCANN.

CLOSETS AND WARDROBES.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

Once tried, no one will exchange wardrobes for closets.

Of course, it is not easy to arrange houses already built, but I give a hint to all who are building to suit themselves, not to have a closet to the house—at least not to the window. Architects condemn all dark closets as haunts of vitiated air. Were I building, there would not be a closet in the house unless it were large enough to have a sash window. Have a trunk room and an airy linen press, if the place, where the mother card and maid sort their sheets and table cloth in sunshine, but no dark closets.

Instead, all bedrooms should have large pine or cedar wardrobes, with double doors to open the whole lot. These can be made at the time of building much cheaper than closets can be built into the walls and they remain movable, always sweet and everywhere convenient. Add to this, clothes are better kept, from dust and insects in closets, than in drawers for shoes, while the top is useful as a shelf.

SHIRLEY DARE.

A Woman Who Had Nerve.

... WAR TO THE KNIFE! ...

This Week We Will Inaugurate a Sale That'll Knock the Exponents of High Prices, Prison and Chinese-made Trash Higher Than "Gilroy's Kite."

\$7.77

This Week

Will buy your pick and choice of 890 Men's \$15 and \$13.50 late-style All-wool Suits. If you can touch 'em elsewhere for less than \$10 TAKE THEM FOR NOTHING.

Never before in the history of the clothing business were such splendid suits slaughtered at such a GIFT PRICE. All sizes—no odds and ends or antique styles HERE. We don't handle Shoes, but if we did we would not have them made in prison or Chinatown. WE CARRY ONLY

TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING
Hats and Furnishing Goods.

Chicago Clothing Co.

We welcome, Encourage, Court, Love and Laugh at Competition.

TIMES are hard—money is close—work is scarce—we are willing to share our profits with the workmen. Scores of them who have seen the extra values we are offering in Clothing, Hats and Furnishings—yet hadn't the money to buy LAST WEEK—and will have it this week—urged us to continue our great Clearance Sale one more week. WE DO IT. The public's wish is our law. And to emphasize our need of money—we cut prices again deeper than ever. SEE OUR TWO GREAT SUIT SPECIALS.

Cash and Room is What We Want.

CASH to take advantage of a depressed clothing market. ROOM to pile our big cash purchases now en route. Hence this wholesale slaughter of monumental values.

STRAIGHT BUSINESS. Disregarding the question of honesty, its the best POLICY to do a straight business. We never attempt any other kind. Competition, under pressure of dull times and waning patronage, may be driven to desperate and questionable methods, but WE choose rather to maintain our business integrity and RETAIN THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE. THE FAKE SCHEMES this season have been USUALLY desperate—and UNAVAILABLE. There are concerns in full blast now, making it hot for each other in their efforts to SCORCH the people. All of which make more prominent the STRAIGHT CLOTHING HOUSE of Los Angeles, and swell the volume of business there being done.

Boys' Suits
\$1.95

This week buys your choice of good School Suits. Such suits were never before sold for less than \$3.00.

Boys' Suits
\$2.95

This week buys your choice of stylish garments worth \$4 and \$4.50. Be sure and see this line.

Boys' Suits
\$3.95

This week buys your choice and pick of qualities that can't be duplicated elsewhere for less than \$5.00.

Boys' Suits
\$4.95

Boys' Suits such as dealers doing a small trade with big expenses charge you \$6 and \$7 for.

Boys' Suits
\$5.95

This week buys your choice of regular \$7.50 and \$8 quality. Buy your Boys' School Suits now and save money.

No Stairs to Climb or Break-neck Elevators Here!

Our Boys' Department is conveniently situated on our main floor—rear of Men's Clothing Department—and none but experienced and affable gentlemen are employed to serve our patrons.

\$11.11

Eleven Dollars and Eleven Cents

Is an odd price, but it represents ODD VALUES. In fact, never before were such richly-tailored Men's Suits sold for such an insignificantly low figure. If our "MIDGET" competitors—who run "white elephants" filled with old antiquated styles—had to part with their camphorated "chestnuts" at such a figure as we now name (for late-style garments,) they would drop dead with paralysis. But we must make room for Fall and Winter Goods, so out these \$20 Suits will go THIS WEEK for the next-to-nothing price of

Eleven Dollars

—AND—

Eleven Cents.

Chicago Clothing Co.

Cor. Franklin Street,
Phillips Block. Red
Awnings, White Front,
Blue Signs.

CHICAGO CLOTHING CO.

129 and 131 North Spring St.

"Such a trade is infinitely more shocking in America than it is in the old countries of Europe, the American girl having nothing in common with the passive European lamb, who allow themselves to be given away without any objection." And she notes how beside indomitable prices, perfect disinterestedness and rare unworldliness, one finds in American society an army of prejudices as great as in Parisians.

Mme. Bentzon has another claim on the attention. She is the author of a large number of what are called "sound French novels," that is romances which do not go over the barriers which the Anglo-Saxon sense of delicacy and reserve has established.

She is an excellent literary workman, understanding to perfection the structure of a story, the arrangement of materials, the methods of holding attention and writing in a fresh, easy, natural style. Her studies are studies of French womanhood in all classes, and I do not know where one can go in French literature to find so varied and so faithful a growth of French girls so true a characterization of the influences which mold them.

Her books contain too much charming and piquant description of French provincial life and a wealth of attractive details about provincial France.

There is something decidedly Anglo-Saxon about her stories as about her appreciations of literature.

Hereditary education and association explain it. Her father was a German, her early years were passed with an English governess, and all her life she has been a student of English, German and American literature.

Her literary career began early—in fact as a child, for it was then that she began scribbling—and while she was still a young girl she filled a drawer full of verses and sketches. At 19 a reverse in fortune made it necessary for her to go something toward self-support. Happily she had the courage to go to the drawer where the fruit of her dreaming was concealed. She selected wisely from her store, for she found a publisher for her fragment in the editor of the Nouvelle Revue. Her work there attracted the attention of the Revue des Deux Mondes and she soon became a regular contributor to this best of French reviews, a connection she has never broken.

The literary career has never been too easy for a woman in France, and at the time Mme. Bentzon began it was even more difficult than now. But she had a true, fine taste, cultivated by travel and reading, and she found wise masters. One of these to whom Mme. Bentzon attributes much of her success was Joseph Milaud, that keen, large-minded philosopher and critic, whose studies on English literature and whose friendship with Browning and Tennyson have made him known to English and American readers. A second master was George Sand. From her the young author received that most valuable maxim a romance writer can follow, live and observe. The faithfulness with which she has followed it is evident to those who read her books.

Her opportunities for following it have been large. Three languages, literatures and civilizations have been hers—and these three the most advanced of Europe—French, English, German. She has traveled extensively,

and she has lived not only in the literary society of her own country, but at its last court, that of Napoleon III, her stepfather, the Count d'Aure, being attached to the Emperor.

At present in Paris her salon is a center for a most varied and charming circle of all nationalities.

IDA M. TARBELL.

AN ARTIST'S EASEL BAG.

How to Fashion a Paint Brush Case—The Material.

Here is a studio suggestion to be developed by the girl artist who will, when she has once completed the convenient little affair which I have to offer, wonder how she ever managed without it.

Next to the paints, brushes are the most expensive items of a water colorist's outfit; and this fact, together with their inability to stand the least rough usage, renders them to the amateur, as well as to the full-fledged professional, objects of especial value.

Just how to preserve the fine points of the brushes which the constant jostling together in a box soon destroys, is a question that has puzzled more than one dabbler in paints.

I saw not long ago in the den of a well-known and well-known artist, a paint-brush case which any girl, with the expenditure of a little time and patience, may put in trim at a slight cost.

The necessary materials are a yard or more of linen crash, some cotton tape, red or white, as you may prefer, embroidery silk, and two pieces of cardboard 12½x8½ inches.

First cover both pieces of cardboard with the crash. Then cut four pieces of cardboard a trifle wider than the cardboard sections, but only eight inches in length. Bind these pieces across one end. Then lay them together in pairs. Featherstitch each pair lengthwise, with embroidery silk, in narrow divisions, to serve as pockets into which the paint brushes may be shoved, the points in this way being kept apart and their shape preserved. Attach one of these pocketed pieces securely to the edges and bottom of each of the covered cardboards, leaving the bound end free. Do not let the pocket piece draw tightly from side to side, but have it easy.

Some prefer to make the little pockets by feather-stitching on narrow strips of crash, instead of using double cloth.

After the pockets have been fastened on, bind the edges of each of the cardboards with tape all around. Finally, place them together and sew securely the entire length on one side.

A lot of tape sewn in the middle of the top provides a loop which may be slipped over a peg of the easel, allowing the case to swing open with the brushes conveniently at hand. Four pieces of tape or ribbon attached, two place them together and sew securely to each side of the case, will hold it together when not in use, and if the mistress of this practical and pretty affair is wise, she will paste upon the back of the cover a slip bearing her name and address.

DOROTHY MADDOX.

VISITING CARDS engraved. Lang-stadt, 24 West Second street. Tel. 24.

BARBARIAN HORDES.

Bedouins in Their Fastnesses at the Fair.

Grotesque Gangs that Infest Midway Plaisance.

South Sea Islanders Who Strike Terror and Coin Money.

"The Bride of Chicago" a Sweet Young Thing Whose Share in the Louisiana Lottery "Earnings" Was \$700,000—Re-lieving the Unemployed.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27, 1893.—Illinois day was all that ought to have been expected, though the programme did not proceed with boarding-school precision. Plaisance does as it pleases, and it pleases to count coins behind its own counters, rather than to attract visitors to the fair proper. It knows that it is considered the fair improper, and glories in the distinction. Not many of these simple children of nature are unsophisticated. A goodly number of them figured at the Paris Exposition, and are quite up in Yankee tricks. So far as to advertise themselves, they are willing to parade—no more. The desire to show themselves for vanity's sake is fully sated. They wink at each other in the midst of their religious rites and kick up their heels in ceremonial dancing in a way that says, "The whites won't know the difference." They often show supreme indifference when a white girl descends to compliments and smiles, but to sources of income—never. So they came out of their fastnesses with advertising inscriptions, the Bedouins leading the way with "This is the only—"

The crowd broke the procession into three parts; the camels or their drivers made a too early attempt to go home; African and American aborigines disputed right of precedence in the caravan, and the South Sea Islanders, conscious of the fact that they are physical superiors of all other specimens of humanity, seemed as much amused at the civilized terror their impromptu war dances created as the civilized are when they are viewing the savages in a show cage. The few Samoan women who marched entirely unimpeded by skirts below the knee, displayed muscles and length of step that much more suggested the imagined Amazon than did the Dahomey women, only one or two of whom are above the medium size. Though the procession was broken, and so failed to make a complete picture of this convocation of nations, no one who saw the sections will ever forget, and will more and more appreciate the

vision of a procession of savages, barbarians, pagans and Greek Church.

Christians marching through a dense crowd of the common people of a Western civilization, who for the first time comprehend how far behind us, mere children as we are in the history of the world, are these who have had the opportunity of centuries, preceding us, their gorgeousness is tawdry, and their dress insufficient or a hindrance; not even the kite-flying Japanese ever did more than fly the kite, they had no Franklin. The stick saddle on the camel, even here, is untidy with hempen strings and protruding hay; the women with black veils under their eyes and over their noses and ching are not disturbed by disorder and untidiness.

Later came the long procession of blue-coated young men, the 5000 Illinois guards, as free in their orderly, self-imposed restraint as were the others irregular in their subjective relation to arbitrary rules. The next national representation of free-will subjection and order came on in the West Point parade. "They stand like blocks of wood," said a young lady critic, "but—but they run like a lightning machine, with legs instead of wheels." Away in the city proper, on the lake front, stood 5000 men, noted, not for the training of their legs, but of their hands, and they were asking for work, while in the opposite direction South Chicago was burning. In the evening its flames painted the southern sky, while on the east lake front of the largest commercial palace the world ever knew fireworks were making the sky and the waves glowing with pictures of history and beauty. It was a wonderful day in all its events inside and outside the White City, and yet California says it means to eclipse an exhibition of splendor that has come upon the grounds, and that after Illinois and New York day.

Just now the pictures represent Cupid knocking at the closed door of the Mayor's office. That is a mistake, in two points: His office door is closed to nobody, and Cupid has been well inside for a considerable time—the "Bride of Chicago," Miss Annie Howard of New Orleans, is a very substantial person in every sense of the word. When she was born, about thirty-five years ago, her father smuggled the lottery tickets of the Federal gunboats the necessities of life for his family; but when, in 1868, he became principal stockholder and general manager of the Louisiana lottery, Miss Annie's prospects improved, and "her share" six years ago was \$700,000. It is said to have increased to \$8,000,000. Her education has been accomplished by private teachers and extensive travel. She and her father spent much time together in a residence on the Hudson; the mother and sons remaining in New Orleans, where the brothers and their families, with the mother, are noted patrons of fine arts. Mayor Harrison married first in Germany; his second wife was a cultured Chicago lady, a Miss Haight, the daughter of his friend. There are several children. Miss Howard has contributed liberally to the charities of New Orleans, and is regarded as a pleasant acquaintance by all who know her.

Among the philanthropists of Chicago—and there are many of them—should

be counted, Miss Jane Adams, a woman of wealth, culture and travel, who decided to use her influence, means and knowledge for the practical good of not only the poor but all those whose advantages were so much less than hers that she could do them good. Though it involved the surroundings and atmosphere of her whole life, she acted upon her theory, that to help the poor in the best way was to live among them. So she took the Hull House, on South Halsted street (No. 895), a locality which corresponds to the Fourth Ward of New York. Here she has gathered about her a company of persons like-minded—University people they are called—who make a circle of agreeable acquaintance, a family whose ways of living is at once an object lesson and a pleasure. The members of this family have their own plans for life. They are not doing charity as professional philanthropists, nor for pay. They sustain themselves and do the thing at hand as circumstances indicate. Near them is a public library, because of them there is a self-supporting, self-managed working girls' club, "The Jane Club," a home where girls can do their own sewing and laundry, if they wish, and where they do have rooms and an ample supply of clean, well-cooked food—all for \$3 a week. A visit there showed a well-dressed, self-respecting company of forty-four young women who had a parlor, a piano, and well-appointed, though crowded, rooms. Some of these were sighted—but it was because they were out of work. In the same neighborhood, under Miss Adams' auspices, was a restaurant for "slow-cooked food"—soups, boiled and roast meats, vegetables, bread and pastry, tea, coffee, candies, ice cream and lemonade—all first quality, at old-time reasonable rates. A little farther away was a depository for the children of working women; an ordinary house, cleaned and fitted up with cradles, mattresses, playrooms and a play-porch. About forty working-women leave their children there at 5 cents a day, for which a woman takes care of the young company and gives each child two lunches and a full meal. The mother takes home her child as she returns from work.

A wealthy man gave to the "Hull House" the use of the vacant lot in a tumble-down neighborhood. This has been converted into a playground. Here some one from the Hull House attends, to teach the children games, and a policeman is found useful in regulating discussions. At first the children could not comprehend the use of the space; but now for the first time they are learning the lessons of common association in the rules that govern play. What a child life that is that does not know play as a pleasure.

The visitor at Hull House is greatly puzzled to understand it, especially if he or she has visited charitable institutions, but the heaven is working. A woman gave a talk in its reception hall on methods of voting. The hall was open to the people of that quarter. They came, listened, and took part in the illustration of the method. When they had gone the speaker said: "I was disappointed. I expected to address workmen, and I had a company of duds." "Oh, no," was the reply, "these are the workmen and women who live in this neighborhood."

They came a little late because after work they had supper, and they would not come here without changing their dress. You do not know the American workingman. The most of them were quite competent to take part in your election of pet candidates."

Without preaching or rules, houses little by little copy the cleanliness, the quiet, even the furnishing, as far as possible, of the Hull House, and Miss Davis is silently answering that much discussed question of "Who is my neighbor." One incident illustrates. A woman in great poverty was advised to give away her child. She could not bring herself to make the separation, and by and by the Hull House, in looking into the matter, found that a man who made no claim to sentiment "thought it was too bad that a woman who loved her child like that should be obliged to part with it," and as he thought he could get along with less tobacco, or cheaper, and, may be, could let up some on beer, he decided to give the mother a few dollars a month, and did so, and she kept her child. He did not seem to have reformed, or he had given up either tobacco or beer. He lived in the neighborhood of the Hull House and thought he would "lend a hand" on his own account and in his own way. Now and then a wealthy man constitutes himself a silent partner in the Hull House firm, but the reporter does not report it. In connection with the Hull House is Mrs. Florence Kelly, the daughter of the former Pennsylvania millionaire and statesman. Mrs. Kelly has taken her maiden name, and is one of the women best known in Chicago for her efficiency in dealing with the problems of city life. She is one of the committee now appointed for the relief of the unemployed.

Mrs. Jessie Bross Lloyd, though not directly so engaged, is one who has for a long time interested herself in the real questions of the day. Her father, ex-Gov. Bross, was the founder of the Chicago Tribune. Miss Jessie married Henry D. Lloyd of New York, who had won favor as an editor on that paper. His brother, Demorest Lloyd, now deceased, was on the New York Tribune staff. Henry D. Lloyd is now devoting his pen to the problems of the present, and is now one of the Relief Committee for the present crisis.

The attendance at the fair raises the hopes of its promoters, and the people at large are seriously considering the condition of the unemployed.

MARY L. SHERMAN.

Krause's Headache Capsules

A remedy used with unvarying success as a cure for headache of all kinds. The results have been so universally good that it is no longer an experiment. It has been used for headache, neuralgia, neuritis, in periodic sick headache, neuralgia, in headache caused by severe labor (mental or physical) or by exposure to the sun, and in all cases with the most gratifying results. We have, after a thorough investigation, had no hesitancy in taking the agency for this effective remedy, and can conscientiously recommend it to our patrons. Respectfully,
JOHN BECKWITH & SON,
303 N. Main st.

Woman Bootblacks in France. (Philadelphia Ledger) A custom is gaining ground in France, and especially in Rouen and certain other towns, which shows that a bootblack need not be always the begrimed creature he appears to be. This is the employment of women as street shoe-blacks. The French women shoeblacks are most coquettishly gotten up, and, as to their caps and frills, have somewhat the appearance of hospital nurses, and it is surprising that though their occupation is a tolerably dirty one, they always seem clean and tidy; some of them are doing the polishing in gaiters and gloves. An improvement that ought to be made, but which no one seems to have thought of, is that the bootblack should be made to moisten his blacking with something else than his saliva. It is not nice to think of otherwise cleanly persons going about carrying on their shining boots the dried secretions of the bootblack's mouth. He may be diseased—you don't know! Surely, he could carry a sponge or a water bottle and "spray" his brushes. It would only add a trifle of cost to his outfit.

LEGAL.

Notice to Creditors.
Estate of Paul Kern, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Paul Kern, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the said executor, at the office of Welborn & Hutton, attorneys at law, Temple Block, in the city of Los Angeles, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the estate, in the county of Los Angeles, in said State.

Witness my hand and the seal of said estate, this 15th day of August, 1893.

Stationery Supplies.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of Los Angeles county, California, August 25, 1893.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, California, will receive, up to 2 o'clock p.m., September 6, 1893, sealed proposals for furnishing stationery supplies for county offices for the ensuing year. Lists of estimated quantities will be furnished upon application at this office. A certified check in the sum of \$100 must accompany each bid. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, California.
W. H. Whittemore, Deputy.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name and style of the Los Angeles Safe Deposit & Trust Company in the city of Los Angeles, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. Smith will continue the business heretofore done by the said partnership.
(Seal)
J. F. SMITH.
Dated Los Angeles, August 30, 1893.

GOLD BOND INVESTMENT.
A limited amount of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Mount Lowe Railway are now offered to the investing public for the extension of the lines beyond Echo Mountain to meet increasing business, and to secure the erection of a great observatory upon the highest summit.

RISTORI AT HOME.

A Duchess's Portrait of
Vittorio Alfieri.Some of the Treasures of Risto-
tori's Studio.Her Beautiful Daughter—Pleasant
Recollections of America."Woman's Sphere Should Not Be Too Nar-
row"—Ristori's Present Appearance.
Many Drafts Upon Her
Charity.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—So many visit-
ors throng to see Mme. Ristori, the
great tragedienne, in her own home,
that it has become necessary for her to
see nobody but intimates without a
previous appointment. That once con-
ceded, the visitor, on driving up to the
fine house on the Via Monterone, in
one of the oldest parts of Rome, will
be met by a very dignified old servant.
This retainer escorts us up wide and
heavily-carpeted stairs, through an up-
per corridor filled with beautiful pic-
tures and fine marbles, and—if we be
strictly punctual, and Ristori loves
punctuality—he will, without a single
inquiry or even a glance at the card,
announce our name at the door of the
drawing-room; or, if we be very privi-
leged visitors, the hostess may elect
to receive us in her own charming

study. Here there are collected many
rare and beautiful souvenirs of Risto-
ri's travels, her friends and profes-
sional triumphs. Over the Brussels
carpet of the studio are thrown deep-
pledged rugs, and antique couches and
chairs of carved ebony inlaid with
gold and upholstered in damask are
disposed invitingly here and there.
Soft lace curtains drape the western
window (the one beside the balcony).
Jardinières with luxuriant foliage
plants and vases filled with beautiful
flowers are scattered about. Beside
the window is an escritoire at which
Ristori has passed many happy, busy
hours in writing and in planning. On
this escritoire there are several
pictures of her husband and her other
dear ones. Close by there is a little re-
volving bookcase, which holds her por-
traits, her notes, books, copies of the
three works she considers the grandest
in the world—the Bible, Dante and
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in looking at it. I am a thorough be-
liever in expositions; they are in them-
selves an education, and a means
toward drawing nations closer to-
gether. And then Ristori told me of
the pastels her son, who, with his
sister, shares his mother's love for
America, has sent to the Italian art
department of the exposition, signed
simply: Giorgio del Grillo. "So, you
see," she said, "the child loves Ameri-
ca, and is a great artist to boot. It
is a great regret to us all that we
could not ourselves attend the expo-
sition."

After a moment's reverie, Ristori
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Jacoby Brothers
128, 130, 132 and 134 North Spring St.

"We are
"making the town
"talk."

Jacoby Brothers
123 and 125 North Main St.

The Second Week of Jacoby Bros.' Great Sale of

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS!

Will in all probability be the last week—the demand is so enormous—we doubt if our stock of
Spring Suits will hold out longer than one more week.

For Only Six Days

.. More ..

\$10.00



\$10.00



\$10.00

IS THE PRICE OF JACOBY BROS.' \$15, \$16.50, \$17.50 and \$18
MEN'S SPRING SUITS.

Time flies quick—the suits go fast—the longer you wait the less your chance of getting just what you want—COME NOW—
Monday or Tuesday or Wednesday—pick out your suit and save from \$5 to \$8.

Our new Fall Suits and Overcoats are now all here—choicest—new-
est and nobbiest styles—from \$10 to \$30.

Jacoby Brothers

Great Slaughter of Furnishings.

75 dozen Gents' Suspenders, extra
quality webs, plain colors and silk-
faced, 25¢—worth 50¢ and 65¢.

Gents' Summer Vests, plain white
and fancy dummies, 75¢—out from \$1.25
and \$1.00.

35 dozen Gents' Outing Shirts, puff
bosoms, madras and saten. Large
assortment of patterns, 65¢—always
sold at \$1.

Gents' Fall Weight Balbriggan Un-
derwear, 12 thread, plain brown and
flesh colors, silk finished, 95¢—splen-
did value.

Gents' French Balbriggan Under-
wear, 35¢—out from 65¢.

50 dozen Gents' White Laundered
Shirts, sizes 15, 16, 18, always sold
at 75¢, now 40¢.

Gents' Madras Shirts, laundered col-
lars and cuffs, large variety of colors
and patterns, 85¢—always sold at
\$1.25 and \$1.

3 cases Gents' Fine Seamless Half
Hose, in brown, drab, slate and gray
mixtures, fast colors, 90¢ a box of 12
dozen—regular value 25¢ per pair.

Gents' Black Half Hose, Hermsdorf
Dye, color warranted fast, 20¢ per
pair, 3 pair for 60¢—extra value.

Gents' Gauze Underwear, 15¢ a gar-
ment—out from 35¢.

Gents' Fine Medium Weight Merino
Underwear, in gray, fawn and fancy
striped colors, 15¢—50¢ a garment—
regular value 75¢.

100 dozen Wash Windsor Scarf Ties,
in saten and percale, endless variety
of patterns, 50¢ each—extra value.

Gents' 4-ply, 2100 linen, Collars in
all the late shapes, the celebrated
Anchor brand, sell the world over 20¢,
3 for 50¢ our price 12½¢ each.

Gents' Colored Linen Hemstitched
Handkerchiefs, 15¢, 2 for 25¢—regular
value 25¢. Color will wash.

The celebrated Rockford Seamless
Half Hose, sells everywhere at 2 pair
for 25¢, out to 60¢ a dozen.

Gents' Drill Drawers, elastic ankles,
in bleached and unbleached, sizes 32
to 38, 25¢ a pair—regular value 50¢.

French Balbriggan Underwear, silk
finish, 45¢ a garment—extra value.

We are closing out a line of imported
collars and cuffs, the Welch, Margeson
& Co. brand, finest quality linen, 6-ply,
latest shapes. Collars sell at 30¢ and
cuffs at 50¢; cut price, collars 15¢, cuffs
25¢—a great bargain.

Jacoby Brothers

School Bells

Will soon be ring-
ing, calling your
young hopefuls to
the various foun-
tains of knowl-
edge. Parents,
we are ready to
do our share of
teaching, viz.:
Style and Econ-
omy, Beauty and
Durability. Our
Boys' Clothing
Dept. is over-
flowing almost
with everything
new, everything
desirable, and
when our prices are men-
tioned the apparent seriousness
of the monetary question is lost
like ferns among the mountains.

MOTHERS

Who want to see their boys well
dressed should not fail to see our new
line of

School Suits

They comprise the choicest weaves
and designs, good and strong fabrics,
serviceable, well made and perfect
fitting.

IN KNEE-PANT SUITS we show a
long range in neat and nobby pat-
terns—

\$2 to \$10 Suit

IN LONG-PANT SUITS—an immense
variety—from

\$4 to \$15

Our stock and variety is the larg-
est by far shown in California. Save
money, time, trouble and vexation by
coming directly here. We are sure
to please you.

Jacoby Brothers

Half-price Odd and End Shoe Sale

| Men's Shoes. | | Ladies' Shoes. | |
|--|--------|---|--------|
| 150 pair Strong & Carroll's noted make of Men's Kangaroo Congress Shoes, hand welt equal to hand sewed; sizes 8 to 10 in A and B widths. Regular price \$5, reduced price— | \$2.50 | 500 pair D. Armstrong & Co.'s famous Rochester make Ladies' Button shoes of the finest French kid, hand turned and hand sewed; sizes 2 to 4 in A, A, B, C, D and E widths. Reduced from \$5 to— | \$2.50 |
| 300 pair Strong & Carroll's famous make of Men's Kangaroo Bala, hand welt, easy as hand sewed; sizes 8 to 10 in A and B widths. Regular price \$5, reduced price— | \$2.50 | 480 pair Ulica Shoe Co.'s Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, in all sizes and widths. Worth \$5, reduced to— | \$2.00 |
| 480 pair Strong & Carroll's Men's Calf Congress, hand welt; sizes 8 to 10, and 9, and 10, all widths. Regular price \$5, reduced price— | \$2.50 | 480 pair Ulica Shoe Co.'s Ladies' Cloth or Kid Top Button Shoes, carefully selected from the best of dongola. Good value at \$3.50, reduced to— | \$2.25 |
| 380 pair Strong & Carroll's Men's Calf Bala, hand welt. Noted for their comfort, sizes 8 to 10, and 9, and 10, all widths. Reduced from \$5 to— | \$2.50 | 1000 pair of the celebrated E. F. Reed Dongola Button, full assortment of sizes and widths, in five different colors. Reduced from \$4 to— | \$3.00 |
| 50 pair Men's Calf Button Shoes, round and square toes; sizes 8, 9, and 10, all widths. Former price \$5, and \$5, reduced to— | \$1.50 | 250 pair Norman & Bennett's Ladies' Genuine Russet Goat Bala, all sizes. Reduced from \$4 to— | \$2.00 |
| 600 pair "None Superior," the celebrated Johnson & Murphy make of Men's Fine Calf Shoes, either congress or bala; sizes 8 to 10, all widths. Famous for their world over for their wearing qualities. Reduced from \$5 to— | \$4.00 | 480 pair Franklin Shoe Co.'s Ladies' Shoes, best of French dongola button, all sizes and widths, with patent leather tips. Reduced from \$3 to— | \$2.00 |
| 175 pair Burt & Packard's Men's Patent Leather Bala and Congress, in odd and ends only. Reduced from \$5 to— | \$3.00 | 1500 pair Jones Shoe Co.'s Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, with or without patent tips, best of French kid, and noted for their money; all sizes. Reduced from \$1.50 to— | \$1.00 |
| 380 pair Rockland Co.'s manufacture of Men's Patent Leather Shoes, congress or lace, in almost all sizes. Main of United States. Reduced from \$5 to— | \$3.00 | 480 pair Ladies' Canvas Bala, in tan and black colors, stylish lasts, tips, leather trimmings. Reduced from \$2 to— | \$1.00 |
| 150 pair Norman & Bennett's Men's Russet Bala, in all sizes, B width. Reduced from \$4 to— | \$2.00 | 150 pair G. E. Barnard's Ladies' French Kid Oxfords, round and square toes, best finish. Reduced from \$4.50 to— | \$3.00 |
| 80 pair Men's Rockland Congress, congress and bala, in all sizes and widths, latest style toes and tips. Reduced from \$4 to— | \$2.00 | 100 pair Geo. E. Barnard's Ladies' French Oxfords, excellent for fit and wear. Reduced from \$4 to— | \$3.00 |
| 750 pair Men's Kip Creams or Plow Shoes, in all sizes and widths. Sole. Reduced from \$3 to— | \$1.25 | 400 pair G. E. Barnard's Unfinished Kid Oxfords, in black, gray and tan, with French heels, perfect in every way. Reduced from \$4 to— | \$4.00 |
| 480 pair Men's Two Buckle Oil Grain Plow Shoes, in all sizes. Regular price \$1.75, reduced to— | \$1.25 | 380 pair G. E. Barnard's Ladies' Colored Dressing Shoes, in all sizes, reduced from \$5 to— | \$4.00 |
| 380 pair Men's Tan Colored Canvas Shoes, all sizes. Reduced from \$1 to— | 50c | 210 pair G. E. Barnard's Tan Colored Russet Goat Oxfords, with the very latest English toes, perfect in every way. Reduced from \$3.50 to— | \$2.50 |
| Misses' and Children's Shoes. | | Infants' Shoes. | |
| 1000 pair Misses' Dongola button, sizes 11 to 12 all widths. Former price \$2.50, reduced to \$1.50. | | 500 pair Infants' Dongola Button, sizes 2 to 4, at 25¢ each, reduced from 35¢. | |
| 300 pair Wright & Jones' Misses' Genuine Pebble Goat Button, sizes 12½ to 13, all widths and sizes. Reduced from \$1.50 to 80¢. | | 300 pair Infants' Dongola Button, sizes 2 to 4, with patent leather tips, at 80¢. Reduced from 75¢ to 60¢. | |
| 175 pair Wright & Jones' Misses' Genuine Pebble Goat Button, sizes 12½ to 13, all widths and sizes. Reduced from \$1.50 to 80¢. | | | |
| 175 pair Wright & Jones' Children's Shoes, genuine pebble goat button, all sizes and widths. Reduced from \$1 to 80¢. | | | |
| 250 pair Misses' Genuine Oil Grain Button, sizes 12½ to 13, all widths and sizes. Reduced from \$1.50 to 80¢. | | | |
| 180 pair Misses' Genuine Oil Grain Button, spring heel, sizes 8 to 9½ only. Reduced from \$1.25 to 80¢. | | | |

Conversation.

"How didst thou die in that other world?"
"I died of a dart by a foeman hurled."
II
"And I, of a fife sped by a friend,
With the tips of love came to my end."
III
"And thou, O tender babe, what doom?"
"Ere I was born in my mother's womb."
IV
"And thou, O passionate spirit fair,
In winding sheets of thy golden hair."
V
"The angel of her burned ashy-white,
I died of a broken heart one night."
—(The Critic.)
Between the Ways.
Between the old way and the new
She pauses on the plain;
She hears the inn's piping through
The careless wind and rain.
Their leafy shelter, void of care,
Is here from days gone by.
Now whether shall she linger there,
Or face the open sky?
She stands between the parting roads
That woo a woman's life;
The impulse of the present goes
Her spirit into strife.
The vague, sweet memory of the past
Is here from days gone by.
Say, shall she conquer it at last,
Or keep it, after all?
—(Scottish-American.)

Death of a Dog Worth \$25,000.

(London News) Baseline, the cham-
pion bulldog of the world, winner of
the 52-guinea champion vase at Pres-
ton this year, and owned by Mr. Bar-
ber of Exeter, died suddenly July 10 in
a railway train while being taken by
the owner for exhibition at Grimsby.
The dog was valued at £2500.

his works to the Bible. "The sweet-
ness and the majesty of Italian thought
made me made me made me made me
for English-speaking people, through
translations." Ristori continued:
There are, indeed, many of our simple
collars and cuffs, the Welch, Margeson
& Co. brand, finest quality linen, 6-ply,
latest shapes. Collars sell at 30¢ and
cuffs at 50¢; cut price, collars 15¢, cuffs
25¢—a great bargain.

might conflict with it. "I remember well," laughingly ob-
served her daughter, "my own sole ap-
pearance on the stage. It was for
charity, and I was in a state of perfect
terror all the time."
"But you acted very well in your
part," responded Ristori, with an an-
swering smile.
Ristori's son, whose great dramatic
talent has so strongly developed itself
in painting, has never felt the least in-
clination to adopt the stage as a pro-
fession, though he twice appeared on
notable occasions with his mother, and
each time with marked success—once
in the famous old Apollo Theater in
Rome, and once in New York.
"No girl who has strength to resist
should keep from the stage through
fear of risked reputation. She must
have undoubted talent, measureless
courage, unswerving strength of pur-
pose and of character, and endless pa-
tience and application, as well as an
absolute memory and good physique.
In the girl herself lies the power to
win and to keep respect. I advise that
the simple amateur think long and
prove herself well before adopting the
stage, for it is indeed one thing to be
an amateur and another to really be an
actor." After a little pause, Ristori
resumed: "I like very much the under-
current which dominates American life
and the Sempre Avanti that is its in-

spiring watchword; it is going onward,
too, with much of production as a re-
sult.
"Woman's work should not be con-
sidered too narrow a sphere, but cer-
tain limits should. I think she is always
regarded. Feminine sempre first (al-
ways feminine), and then con vigore!
con vita!
"In regard to a college of acting,"
she said, "it is impossible to inaugu-
rate any place with cast-iron rules
whence a full-fledged, diplomated actor
may graduate; talent is individual and
various, and must be individually and
variously developed. A school of dra-
matic art, where certain principles of
art and general art history could be
studied, might be a good thing."
My hour was ended, but it had been
so rich in reminiscences that, with my
most charming hostesses at my side, I
passed as in a dream through the other
rooms of this pleasant home. The first
drawing-room contains its superb paint-
ings of Ristori as Lucrezia Borgia, by
the lamented young artist, Valde
of New York; another beautiful painting
by the head of the Spanish academy,
of the Marchesina (for we must remem-
ber always that, at home, Ristori is not
only "Ristori," but the Marchesa Ca-
pranion del Grillo).
We went out through the second
salon which leads to the conservatory
and smoking-room, past Ristori's

daughter's charming sitting-room, with
its dainty hangings and adornments,
its exquisite little paintings (one, a
gem, by Fracassini, "The Nineteenth
Century's Raphael"), and again, past
the special apartment of Ristori's son,
where superb skins half covered the
beautiful mosaic floor, and row upon
row of ancient family portraits literally
lined the walls.
Ristori's "charity list" is in thorough
keeping with her character—a very
large one. Every year, too, she gives
much time and thought to the award-
ing of the government prizes bestowed
for the best dramatic works created by
Italians within that year, for she is
one of the leading members of the
committee appointed by the govern-
ment for that purpose. At present she
is greatly occupied in the establishment
of a "retreat" or "home" for aged and
invalid artists, "to whom and to whose
ancestors in this great field," she says
in explanation, "Italy lovingly acknowl-
edges measureless."
THEO. TRACY.



Ristori.

two or three of the latest magazines
in as many languages, and the latest
daily papers. Just back of the escri-
toire there is a quaint old Dutch cabi-
net, with brass handles and inclined
lid, where a whole mine of records is
kept. On one side of this cabinet
hangs a portrait of Ristori's beautiful
daughter, Bianca. On the other side
there is a painting of the quaint old
house in Cividade, where the tragedi-
enne was born. There is also a por-
trait of herself, the "strangely-com-
plex character of Lady Macbeth"; an-
other of the favorite author of comedy,
Goldoni; and still another—a personal
gift from Her Majesty, Queen Mar-
garet, in full royal robes. At each
side of the bookcase, which fills the
larger part of the wall opposite the
window, there are charming portraits
of the King and Queen when Prince
and Princess Royal, framed in crimson
velvet and surmounted by the Savoy
coronet.

The drawing-room entrance is just
opposite Ristori's escritoire. At the
left of this entrance there is a signed
portrait of Leguere, and at the right
there is a revelation of those splen-
did qualities that ever made her an
audience her own, and that rallied about
her unnumbered friends.
Above the medium in height, and
today, of fine form and noble car-
riage, it is impossible to realize in
Ristori's presence, the years the great
tragedienne has numbered. The grand
character that has helped show the
world what a perfect woman a great
actress may be, speaks as powerfully
as ever from her whole head. There
has left no trace of his passage on her
dark abundant hair. Her face, her
figure, her bearing, her deep, rich,
musical voice make her those of a
woman in her prime, instead of one

Bianca Capranion del Grillo, Ristori's daughter

wrote this in the Edinburgh Review:
"Dante will be found never to employ
more than a stroke or two of his pencil
(as compared with Shakespeare, in char-
acter unfolding) which he aims at im-
printing almost insensibly on the hearts
of his readers. Dante and the reno-
wed (the sad death of Pia de Tolomei)
all the materials for an ample and very
concentrated narrative, but he bestows upon
it only seven lines. They are to be
found in the fifth canto of the Purga-
tory:
"Ah, when thou hast returned into the
peer;
And rested thee from thy long jour-
neying."
(After the second spirit follows the
peer:
"Do thou remember who am the
peer;
Sienna made me, and made me—Ma-
remona.
He knoweth it who had encircled
first.
Espousing me, my finger with his
gem."
Of the doubtful questions agitated by
some authors regarding the mode of
Pia's death, Ristori gives credence to
that most cruel of all the theories, the
conjecture of subjecting the gentle lady to
the lingering tortures of the poisonous
maremma (marshes) which must at last
kill her.
Ristori is an ardent worshiper of
Dante, "in whom," she says, "there
are texts and phrases appropriate for
everything and every time, that is
wherein lies the great resemblance of

TWELFTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1893.

PER WEEK, 25c.
PER MONTH, 85c. FIVE CENTS

CARLISLE'S MAIL.

Queer Letters to the Fiscal Secretary,

And Cranky Schemes Presented to the Department

Concerning the Financial Situation of the Country.

Bankers Who Write for Gold and Farmers Who Advocate Silver—A Queer Combination Dollar-Schemes from the West.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1893.—Every one is now thinking of the Treasury Department. It is the financial pulse of the United States. Put your fingers on it and you can tell just how smoothly the silver and gold blood is flowing through the body of our country. Just now this pulse is jumping at fever heat, and the Treasury Department is the central office in the eye of every business man. It is visited daily by men from all parts of the United States, and bankers and wage-earners come here singly and in delegations to see the Secretary of the Treasury. There are women as well as men, and a long-haired old lady from Kentucky looks on with a keen eye. The press is in fact so great that Secretary Carlisle will not see anyone who has a new scheme to propose. The schemer is met by one of the watch dogs of the treasury and is told that the Secretary is not in. It is requested to put his suggestions in writing, and it is only a man of national reputation or with first-class introductions who can get at the Secretary at the present time. Even at the home on G street the pressure of office-seekers, cranks and theorists is so great that Secretary Carlisle's butler has ever to give the stereotyped answer:

"The Secretary is not in, sah."

And it is as hard to get a newspaper interview out of Mr. Carlisle now as it was to get one out of Secretary Blaine during the last days of his life. Soon after Mr. Carlisle took the portfolio of the treasury he found the absolute necessity of protecting his time. He at first admitted every one, and he did nothing but talk to callers. Had he not changed his rules he would have been unable to do any business whatever, and as it is, his every hour is occupied. He comes to the department as soon as he has finished his breakfast, and it usually takes him an hour after 9. His mail has already been gone through with by his secretaries and the greater part disposed of. During the last few months he has answered many of his private letters, but the work pressed him so that he has given these almost altogether over to his son Logan, who is now in the department, and his private secretary. He attends to only the most important of his official mail, and has the greater part of his letters referred to the heads of the departments to which the subjects practically belong. A vast number of the letters which are addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury never meet his eye, and when he receives them that let several clerks to merely open the mail that comes to the department every day you will see how necessary this is.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S HEALTH.

It is this power of making other people do work for him which keeps the Secretary in good health today. I called upon him in his office this morning. He is looking as well as he has at any time of late. He has had some trouble with his right arm, it is true, and this has kept him from signing his mail and papers for the past month. But his eyes are bright, his complexion is good and he feels very well. I sat for awhile and watched him at work. He disposes of matters very rapidly. He would pick up a paper, look it over, and hand it to his private secretary, telling him what to do with it. He dictated but few answers himself, and I am sure he would not be entirely on the broad principle of letting his subordinates attend to the details of the department. It was the lack of this power that killed Secretary Fisk, and it is said that Daniel Manning might have been alive had he possessed it. From about 10 o'clock the members of Congress and Senators began to come in. The most of them wanted offices for their constituents, and only a few talked of finance. They were all received and some were gratified, though the most were put off with the statement that there were no vacancies. Senator Joe Blackburn came in and stood awhile talking. He smiled as he left, and I judge he got what he wanted. At 11:30 the room was about empty. Secretary Carlisle receives callers only on the days of the week, and this morning there were none received after 12. At this time the Secretary went to the consideration of his official duties, and he works right along, in fact, until after 4, taking a half hour at 1 o'clock for luncheon. He is one of the hardest workers in public life, and one of the most rapid workers in the country as well as week days, but he usually drops his work after he leaves the office, and spends his evenings with his family.

THE SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL MAIL.

Since the beginning of the financial troubles the mail of the Secretary of the Treasury has steadily increased. Every morning there are a large number of letters from all parts of the country describing the troubles of the different sections as to the money market, and urging him to do something for their relief. A large part of the mail is made up of suggestions as to how the hard times could be bettered, and of schemes and theories which Mr. Carlisle is asked to carry out. Many of the letters tell him how to deal with the gold and silver questions. Some advise as to the ratio, and others advocate the establishment of banks and banking systems. Many of these letters are from bankers of acknowledged reputation, and I saw some today from Henry Clews of New York, Wharton Barton of Philadelphia, and others. The majority of the letters, however, were from cranks, and some of these were so curious that I was permitted to make extracts from them upon my

promising not to give the actual names of the signers. If you will imagine a cartload of letters, you will get some idea of the quantity of these financial suggestions which have come to the Secretary. I looked over, perhaps, a bushel of them this morning. They were from all sorts of people, and on all sorts of paper. Some were written in pencil upon newspaper copy, others on old blanks as large as a sheet of wrapping paper, and some were in typewriter under the business letter heads of the writer.

CRANKY INTRODUCTIONS.

A number of these letters came from cranks. There are in nearly every community in the United States one or more men who think they can advise the President and his cabinet on all sorts of questions, and they don't seem to do so. I look at the introductions of some of these letters gives an idea of the people. Here is one from the West:

"Hon. James G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.: I want to say a little about the silver although great financial minds are giving this question careful attention still a humble person may advance an idea worthy of consideration. I think it is a great mistake that the present dollar is overvalued. It is in the eye of every business man. It is visited daily by men from all parts of the United States, and bankers and wage-earners come here singly and in delegations to see the Secretary of the Treasury. There are women as well as men, and a long-haired old lady from Kentucky looks on with a keen eye. The press is in fact so great that Secretary Carlisle will not see anyone who has a new scheme to propose. The schemer is met by one of the watch dogs of the treasury and is told that the Secretary is not in. It is requested to put his suggestions in writing, and it is only a man of national reputation or with first-class introductions who can get at the Secretary at the present time. Even at the home on G street the pressure of office-seekers, cranks and theorists is so great that Secretary Carlisle's butler has ever to give the stereotyped answer:

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LETTERS FROM BANKERS.

Many of these letters are from business men. Not a few of them are well written, and contain good suggestions. A big Ohio business man introduces himself as follows:

"Hon. John G. Carlisle, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Sir: Drops from Heaven make oceans. Drops from individuals have been known to change governments. A drop from one as obscure as myself might work wonders." The man then goes on to discuss the financial situation of the country, and the trouble lies in the national banks. He states that the people have lost confidence in them, and he would have them amended so that no one connected with a bank, from the president down, should have the right to borrow of the bank.

A letter from one of the best known New York bankers, in speaking of the stringency of the money market, says: "Why, I had a man in my office today who owes only \$200,000, and who has property, which, at an extremely low valuation, is worth more than a million and a half of dollars. He cannot get extensions and he will have to fail."

This banker urges that something be done at once, and says that Congress will have a corpse to deal with if it does not act very soon.

A letter from a Baltimore banker reads as follows:

"Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury—Dear Sir: As a sound Democrat, a Cleveland man, and a believer in arithmetic, I protest against any refund or redemption of the treasury notes of 1890 in gold." The letter then goes on to say why he protests and to predict a panic.

Some of the letters come from foreign countries. A famous bimetalist of England writes fifteen pages of type-writing, showing how his scheme will solve the currency question, and there is a letter from one of the most famous ex-Senators of the South advising Secretary Carlisle to adopt one view, and thereby become the "next President of the United States."

A large part of the correspondence is filled with denunciations of Wall Street. Here is a letter from New York which is a fair sample of this class:

"Hon. Secretary Carlisle, Buzzards Bay, Mass.: I thank you, I honor you, and I love you. The banks and bankers, except to be sure the proper officer watches them. They will bear that! Wall street reflects the fires of hell rising in the speculative boom now. The best of the bankers cannot refrain from bias. The country is all right. Coolly pursue the even tenor of your way. The country is rich. Crops good. Health good, and the good Lord over us all. We have confidence that the fearless and unflinching Cabinet now in control level-headed and neither fears friend nor foe."

"Country first, party afterward." (Signed.)

The letter from a Pennsylvania lawyer reads:

"Hon. John G. Carlisle, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Sir: For God's sake, keep your hands out of the hands of the financial kings, the bullion brokers, the railroad wreckers, the stock gamblers and such like gang."

will be all right. The people are with you. Be courageous, as you have thus far, and all will come right. My next letter is from a newspaper editor. He lives in Illinois and compliments the Secretary on his standing against the banks and Wall Street. Another letter, from Tennessee, announces the Wall street brokers as thieves, and under-estimates the words "the people" down with Wall Street. The man is a wholesale cigar dealer, and is anxious for State banks. PAY THE PENSIONS IN SILVER.

A large number of these letters suggest various ways of getting our silver into circulation. One is as follows: "WILLINGDON, Ill., Aug. 2, 1893. 'The Secretary, United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.: Why not pay the pensions in silver? 'Yours respectfully, 'Signed.'"

A New York letter on a page of legal cap advises Secretary Carlisle to see that silver banks be created and that the silver be run on the same way. Another party advises that the silver be shipped out of the country in the place of one and two dollar notes. The letter then goes on to say that the United States would so object to the use of the silver dollar that no man would dare to raise his voice in favor of it. On the other hand, a farmer telegrams from Wisconsin, saying that silver be kept as the standard of value, and another farmer writes in favor of greenbacks.

"Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury—Dear Sir: If you have the power for God's sake issue greenbacks enough to relieve the present strain, and save the people from the West from financial ruin! The general sentiment of the people will sustain you. Very respectfully, etc. (Signed.)"

Another letter advocates a bank at Washington run by the government called the Bank of the American Republic. It is to have a reserve and credit funds of the nation, with a capital of \$600,000,000 and there shall be a branch bank in the various States.

IDEAS FROM THE WEST.

A Chicago man wants the 1, 2 and 5-cent pieces made of silver instead of copper and nickel.

A Cincinnati man begins by saying he would not presume to advise the Secretary, but he has a few suggestions.

A St. Louis man sends a type-written essay of fifty pages asking the Secretary to read it and telling him he has written it for him.

An Illinois statesman wants \$300,000,000 of twenty-year bonds to be issued at once, and national banks to be formed on them as a basis.

An Ohio man warns the Secretary that if he does not issue Cleveland dollar bonds at once, and national banks to be formed on them as a basis.

One of the queerest of these cranky letters is one which contains a model made of lead and brass representing a combination silver and gold dollar.

The author is a man who lives in a hoop about a fourth of an inch wide, and inside of this hoop there is to be soldered a little gold coin, the whole making up a dollar. The author says he has a little patent measuring machine, which a man will find around a gold dollar, and he will rub it over the gold coin and around it he would put the letters U. S. A., and on the silver the words 'GOLD-SILVER DOLLAR' and it is a ridiculous one, but the man evidently thinks he has a fortune in it.

And so I might go on and quote a hundred more curious schemes and ideas which are presented to the Secretary of the Treasury daily. I have given some of the wildest of these in the belief that I have reached the limit. Others are more sensible, and some of the letters contain good suggestions. They all show, however, how deeply the people are interested in the money market, and how they are anxious to see the Government should at once do everything possible to lead us out of the wilderness.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.
(Copyright, 1893.)

Why Grow Old?

(Gentleman's Magazine.) I find that, if old people are put on a good meat diet, in the way of strong soup, beef tea and animal food, and only just sufficient farinaceous foods and fats and sugar to maintain the heat of the body, they increase wonderfully in energy, and as they often express it, feel twenty years younger. This is only natural; it is a food of energy; the food that builds up muscle, nerve and constitutional stamina.

The requirements of the system in old age, as a rule, are not very great, and more harm is done by taking too much food than by taking too little. I have known people considerably over seventy to derive the greatest benefit from a thorough change in diet. It seems to rejuvenate them. Of course, in old age, care should be taken that the body is not subjected to rapid changes of temperature. When the nervous power is decreasing as the result of age, and the system is losing the power of controlling cold and strain upon its energy, a stimulating diet invigorates and is conducive to maintaining constitutional stamina better than any other.

Any natural decay but from old age and general decay is an accidental death; that is, it is due to causes which might be avoided, and which have been entirely avoided and remedied in earlier years. But, of course, all the secrets of attaining extreme age are not known, and it is not possible to say the very few that I have pointed out are but a very few and those of the commonest.

It is the inevitable law of nature that we must die. The vital energy that is implanted in the body at birth is only meant to sustain it for a certain number of years. It may be husbanded or wasted, made to burn slowly or rapidly. It is like the oil in a lamp, and may be burned out to little effect in a little time, or carefully husbanded and preserved, and thus made to last longer and burn brighter.

It is a moot question whether every individual is not at birth gifted with the same amount of vital energy and life-sustaining power. The probability is that each is. The circumstances of the environments from the cradle to the grave determine his future destiny.

EBERS AT HOME.

The Famous Novelist in His Study.

At Work in His Own Famous Armchair.

The Foundations of the Celebrated Egyptian Romances.

The Beautiful Union Which Binds Him and His Family—His Belief in "Mother Influence"—His Present Work.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

MUNICH, Aug. 20.—It may seem amazing to those who drift through the summer days toying with time that the great historical romances of George Ebers, some twenty in number, and representing an enormous field of labor, have all been written in the mornings of summer. In town the Egyptologist devotes the hours of literary labor entirely to scientific research.

It is the custom of this tireless worker to relieve the usual six months of his closed-in city life by a whole half year spent in the country. He goes early in June with his family to the shores of the beautiful Starnberger See, sadly noted since 1886 as the watery grave of the unfortunate King Ludwig II. With the close of autumn the country is forsaken and the family again re-established in their handsome flat in Munich.

The Ebers villa was the gift of friends; it is a delightful home, recalling the Swiss chalet, although, like all south German buildings, more or less diversified by the introduction of different architectural styles.

It stands on the shore of the lake, with just a sweeping emerald lawn between it and the water.

Prof. Ebers seems to cement the common family interest by his easy, genial temper, cheerfulness and talkativeness, and the household life ebbs and flows through the sanctum.

His belief in "mother-influence." Prof. Ebers's mother was a noted beauty of the Netherlands. When his father, scarcely more than a boy, met and wooed and won the sixteen-year-old girl, the burgomaster, in giving away the bride, said: "Sir, you have taken from us the pearl of Rotterdam."

The very youthful couple established themselves in Berlin, where the husband subsequently died in 1837, leaving a family and the posthumous child, George.

Prof. Ebers entertains a profound belief in the influence of motherhood. He traces the impetus given to the latent talent within him to his mother.

He delights to relate that, when as a little child, he awakened in the early morning, she would call him, and he would climb up a set of carpeted steps and creep into the wonderful bed brought from Holland, passing belief in width and length and festooned with draperies of green and covered with lightest eiderdown; there, presently, mother and child would fall to playing "Little Red Riding Hood," or "Schneewittchen," and fairy tales were told and eagerly listened to until the child grew to weave marvelous tales himself for the mother's ear.

He claims that through every change and vicissitude of life his developing genius has lain within the compass of the law by the lapping waters.

His life in town. The apartment houses, built for the peculiar needs of the living, are a marked feature in Munich. The private houses, occupied by separate families, can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand.

A double flat constitutes the city home of Prof. Ebers.

The Ebers' progenitors spring from the German burgher class, solid, jovial, well-to-do citizens, and the rooms of the Ebers' home witness by their furniture and pictures, and the general tone of decoration, to the family stability and social status.

A servant admits the visitor into a spacious drawing-room filled with objects of interest to the curious observer; there is a Tennysonian center table, laden with the books of the dead laureate; in a corner, surmounting a handsome pedestal, stands a splendid marble bust of Prof. Ebers by Koff; on the wall hangs a marble medallion, showing the tender profile of Frau Ebers by the same sculptor.

Wide open doors disclose a vista of high reaching bookshelves and tables of flowering plants; this is the study of the novelist, in which a fortunate visitor is ushered.

To the left, between door and curtained window, in a mechanical armchair, designed by Dr. Hessel of Augsburg, sits Prof. Ebers. A warm, glowing light is cast by a splendid oil lamp, while the lower extremities, which are so useless to the otherwise strong man, before him stands a polished board a yard long and a foot wide, resting on light iron supports, and this board, handsly littered with his work manuscript, lies before him. Flanking the chair on either side are tables with more literary litter, books of reference, and a silver tray with carafe and goblet for water. A box of cigars always lies close at hand. An art screen of glass breaks any current of air from the window, and during the severity of winter an enormous duvet of eiderdown, covered in dark green cloth, is placed closely against the professor's side, reaching to the floor, while over his shoulders is thrown a small black shawl.

The cordial handshake and ringing voice (notwithstanding the break now and again from a slight paralytic stroke which affects the throat) sweeps out of your consciousness your commissioning pity for the weakness of the great scientist and writer who cannot move forward to receive you.

The massive brow and keen blue eye convey the impression of fortitude and an expansive human sympathy. The white beard and hair, still tinged by the bronze of earlier years, are kept square-cut and trim. The hands are white and firm, shapely, modeled for a sculptor. The sense of buoyancy and strength in the large, broadshouldered man sitting before you impresses you wonderfully.

Prof. Ebers is absolutely never left alone. Some devoted member of this household, whether within call, if he requires a book from the shelf his unwearied and beautiful wife, a most gracious and lovely lady, sweeps across the room in her soft draperies of lace and trailing gown and is at his side to Stern. The introduction contains the translation of many fragments upon various diseases for which receipts are given. The papyrus is preserved in the library of the University of Leipzig.

Among other works Prof. Ebers has published "Egypt: Descriptive, Historical and Picturesque," in two volumes;

"Through Goshen to Sinai" to the public, and harvesting a rich find for the world at large when in a renewed visit to Egypt, Prof. Ebers discovered at Thebes the important historical inscription on the grave of the Egyptian general Amun-un-hel; during this visit he also discovered the so-called "Papyrus Ebers," an Egyptian medical work corresponding to the hieratic work on medicine mentioned by Clemens of Alexandria.

This Ebers papyrus is the second largest, and together with the "Papyrus Harris" in London, is the best preserved of all the hieratic manuscripts; it afforded material for two folio volumes, with a vocabulary prepared by Prof. Ebers's traveling companion, L. Stern. The introduction contains the translation of many fragments upon various diseases for which receipts are given. The papyrus is preserved in the library of the University of Leipzig.

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to him that heretofore he has offered no articles or novelettes to our magazines, as he considers them superior to the same class of publications elsewhere. S. W. SELFIDGE.

"DE GRAND CONFIDANCE."

Only This and Nothing More Did the Little Frenchman Want.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.) The following hit at the times, written by George P. Morris more than fifty years ago, apropos to the money panic of that period, exactly fits the present situation.

"The Frenchman loaned a merchant \$5000 when the times were good. He called at the counting-house a few days afterward in a state of agitation not easily described.

"How do you do?" inquired the merchant.

"Stick-very sick," replied monsieur.

"What is the matter?"

"De times is in a matter."

"Detimes-what disease is that?"

"De malade vad breaks all de merchants not stanch."

"Ah! the times eh?-well, they are bad, very bad, sure enough; but how do they affect you?"

"Vy, monsieur I lose my confidence."

"In whom?"

"In everybody."

"Con in me, I hope?"

"Pardonnez-moi, monsieur; but I do not know who to trust a present when all our merchants break several times, all to pieces."

"Then I presume you want your money?"

"Oui, monsieur; I starve for want of money."

"Can't you do without it?"

"No, monsieur; I must have

HOUSE AND LOT.

How Improvements Affect Values.

Why Some Eastern Capitalists Did Not Invest.

The Question of Expenditure on the Public Parks.

The Tax Levy—First-Street Hill—Real Estate Transfers—The Mortgage Tax—Tax That Casino Project—Normal School—Building Notes.

There has been no particular change in the condition of the real estate market during the past week. A number of real estate dealers and agents are out of town, several of them having gone to Chicago during the past few days. The immediate future of the market depends to a great extent upon the banks. Should they see fit to inaugurate a more liberal policy in making loans there would be at once a marked revival in business, which it is, has kept up remarkably well considering the tightness of the money market. Money has been a little easier to obtain during the past two weeks, that is to say, from private parties, who expect from 8 to 9 per cent. net.

THE MORTGAGE TAX.
The mortgage tax, which the sand-lotters injected into the new constitution for the double purpose of clinching the bloated bondholder and relieving the poor man, has had exactly the opposite effect, might have been expected. The lender always makes the borrower pay extra for the additional trouble which is conferred upon him by this law. The mortgage tax should be made in the next Legislature to have this objectionable law abolished, as it undoubtedly prevents investment in real estate capital.

SMALL SALES.
A number of small sales have been made during the week, chiefly to parties who will build immediately and reside upon the lots themselves. Adams street and Westlake park and a number of the lots have been sold to home-seekers. Two lots in the Bonnie Brae tract, on Alvarado street, between Eighth and Ninth, were sold this week for \$15,000. The top of this is a condition that a house to cost not less than \$3500 is to be built on each of the lots.

VALUE OF GOOD IMPROVEMENTS.
This Bonnie Brae tract is a good example of what may be done when a subdivision is started properly, and a good class of improvements insisted upon. The tract was placed upon the market during the boom, at \$500 a lot. Now it is easy to get \$1500, and in some cases more. The reason for this is that the improvements are of a good character, some of them being among the finest residences in the city. Instead of those hand-me-down residences, a number of shanties had been built, lots would not probably be worth much more than the price paid for them, which they were placed upon the market in 1886. Another instance of the truth of this theory is furnished by the Harper tract, which was sold in early days at \$1000 a lot. The improvements of this tract are of a good character, and the lots are now worth a mile or two further away. It is the surroundings that make the difference.

Property-owners who are about to lay out a tract of any considerable size should bear these facts in mind. The future value of their property, to a great extent, depends upon the improvements they make. Let them make wide, well-graded streets, plant shade trees along the sidewalks, give large lots with alleys, and insist upon the highest quality of construction, and they will soon find that people are running after them to buy lots.

PUBLIC SPIRIT NEEDED.
Some Eastern capitalists who have been looking around Los Angeles of late complain that there is too much of the narrow-minded country village spirit among real estate dealers, leading them to poke their noses into other people's affairs and trying to "bust" a trade unless they can succeed in making it themselves. When a stranger is known to be negotiating for a piece of property, other dealers, brokers, or sub-agents, or curbstone brokers, or men waiting around for something to turn up, will buzz around him, and either offer to give him a better price, or else bring out all the possible and impossible disadvantages of the location, and urge him to invest in something which, according to their opinion, is twice as good and less than half as expensive. Then there is the other class of people, who jump their prices at the slightest suggestion, and say that they are up to their eyes in money, and that the property is heavily mortgaged; that they see no possible means of holding on to it for many months longer, and that they are running eight hours a day for months to endeavor to get an offer; yet, when these remarks are made, they have a bag of gold shaken under their noses, and though it may be fully as large as they have been expecting to get for their property, they immediately appear to become afflicted with a sort of financial "sim-jams," and ask about 25 to 50 per cent. more than they are offered. Naturally, the would-be dealer, if he is a man of sense and experience, and is acquainted with the present condition of the market, becomes disgusted at such an exhibition of ignorance, and when the property-owner recovers from his attack and offers to accept the offered terms, he is generally desisted, the investor refusing to have anything more to do with the transaction. In this manner, a number of good trades have been spoiled in Los Angeles during the past twelve months, and a large amount of money that would have been put to work here has gone elsewhere. About a year ago there were some Eastern parties here who were fully prepared to invest \$1,500,000 in Los Angeles property. But they were so overrun by irresponsible agents and hangers-on, of the character above referred to, that they became entirely disgusted, and left the city without making any investments. What we need just now is a little more public spirit among our property-owners and a recognition of the fact that any valuable and desirable improvement made in Los Angeles helps the whole city, even though it may not be made upon or next to their own property.

THE TAX LEVY.
The city tax levy for the present fiscal year has been fixed at \$120, upon a total assessment roll, after equalization, of \$47,211,173. The levy for the interest and sinking fund is nearly 6 cents larger than last year, which is due to the outlay for sewer work. The rate for the other funds of the city

also shows an increase of about 15 cents, which is divided between fire department, schools, public library and parks.

FIRST STREET HILL.
The Street Superintendent has been instructed to put the chain gang at work between Olive and First streets with teams enough to remove the gravel and dirt down to the established grade. The house of Mrs. Shepard, which has for years been a prominent landmark on the summit of the hill, has disappeared from view, it having been removed on trestles, in a very ingenious manner, down to Olive street.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
Although transfers have been very light during the past few weeks, the total of this year will undoubtedly show a considerable increase over 1892. For the first six months of this year the transfers amounted to \$9,837,874.96, as compared with \$7,371,505.70 for the first six months of 1892.

THE OLD COURTHOUSE.
As was reported in The Times a few days ago, the project of erecting a fine Casino building on the site of the old Courthouse has fallen through, and a law suit has been commenced between the projectors of the enterprise and the owners of the property. Property owners on North Main street are very anxious to see some improvement of modern character take the place of the old, dilapidated building. There is little doubt that a place of entertainment after the style of the Hotel in San Francisco, if properly conducted, would prove a remunerative investment in Los Angeles.

THE PARKS.
There is a proposition on foot to raise \$100,000 in bonds to be used in improving the parks, and at the same time to furnish employment to workmen, of whom there will be a considerable number as soon as work on the outfall sewer and water system is completed. Taxpayers, as a rule, appear to regard such a proposition with some favor, but it should be clearly understood just how this money is to be expended. The proposition has been put forward to expend all or most of the money upon Westlake and the East-side parks, also that the city should purchase additional land to increase the size of those parks.

Not this seems to be a very shortsighted policy, when we have already in the city a tract of 500 acres of land which is admirably adapted to make one of the grand parks in the United States, and upon which some work has already been done. Owing to the character of the soil, it is difficult to make Westlake Park what it should be, and if accomplished at all, it can only be by means of constant work and expenditure. Then, again, that park is ridiculously small, and adjacent property is very expensive, this being now the most popular residence section of the city, and already quite thickly built up. With the same amount of expenditure that has been lavished on Westlake Park the beginning of a grand breathing place for the people of the city could be made in Elysian Park, which, being within the fireless belt, is adapted to the growth of the most delicate trees and plants known to the masses of the people. Recently, the Horticultural Society of Southern California has offered to establish a botanical garden in this park, if they are given ten acres of land with water.

Under the circumstances, it certainly appears to be a doubtful course to think of purchasing more land until something has been done to improve the tract which the city now owns. It is true that Elysian Park is not in a favorable position for the city, but that communication is not good in that direction, but if attractive improvements were made there, street car lines could be built, and the city citizens there to enjoy them. It would not be long before handsome villas would spring up in the neighborhood, and the northwestern hills would come as much sought after for residence sites, as the hills on the west now are. It is current remark that too much favoritism has been shown to Westlake in the matter of park expenditure. A little more liberality toward Elysian Park on the part of the authorities would undoubtedly meet with the approval of the masses of the taxpayers, who enjoy an outing on Sundays or holidays, and like to have a little elbow room where they can take the children, and where they are always obliged to "keep off the grass."

THE HOTEL FRANCES.
The parties who are interested in this project are not yet ready to announce the exact location, which, as stated in The Times last week, will be on the hills, somewhere within three blocks of the city hall. A number of very handsome residences of other sites have been made in some cases the land being offered for nothing. Among other sites, the corner of First and Hill has been made a very central and commanding location. The proposition would be for a terrace on the lot fronting on Hill street, and building a short tunnel from First, running an elevator up into the hotel. Ex-Mayor Workman has also offered a site on Boyle avenue, where his residence stands. This, however, would be too far out for hotel, which would depend on commercial patronage as well as tourists. In such a case as this, the question of the cost of the lot cuts but a very small figure. There would not be much in putting up a \$300,000 hotel on a lot where it could not be able to pay expenses, merely because the lot was obtained for nothing. That would be like building an expensive railroad through a barren country because a free right-of-way was offered.

THAT AWFUL CORNER.
Property-owners in the neighborhood of First and Spring streets are wondering when the cable cars are going to reduce rates of speed with which they turn that corner. It will be remembered that, after a fatal accident which occurred there some time ago, the Council passed an ordinance requiring the company to reduce the rate of speed at that corner. The cars have gone on as usual, and the Council, at the solicitation of the company, have given them sixty days extension of time before the ordinance should go into effect. The cars have run since past, and still the cars rush around the corner at the ordinary rate of speed. Perhaps, if one of these cars should happen to kill a pedestrian, the change might be promptly effected. As it is this corner is at present one of the most dangerous street intersections in the United States, and it is a wonder that no lives have not been sacrificed.

BUILDING NOTES.
A design has at length been selected for the addition to the Normal School. The structure will be 87 feet front on Fifth street by 200 feet deep, connected with the old building. The cost will be \$60,000.

ANOTHER HOTEL.
The old Hanna College on the corner of Eighth and Hope streets is being changed into a hotel of 100 rooms at a cost of \$12,000. The structure is undergoing a complete transformation.

NEW BUILDINGS.
The Builder and Contractor notes the following uncontracted new work: Mr. Lewis is having plans prepared for a two-story, seven-room house on Twenty-fourth street, at cost \$2300. Mr. Lynch is about to build a five-room frame house on Burlington avenue and Twelfth street. It will cost \$1400.

R. O'Connor will build a two-story, seven-room house on Boyle Heights, at cost \$2000.

M. Weber is about to erect a five-room cottage on Los Angeles street, between Sixth and Seventeenth streets. Cost \$1000.

Plans are being prepared for alterations of the building of the Southern California Cracker Company on Aliso street. Cost \$1000.

A SABBATH-BREAKER.

STORY OF THE POLISH GRANDMOTHER.

By I. Zangwill, Author of "Children of the Ghetto," Etc.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

The moment came near for the Polish centenarian grandmother to die. From the doctor's statement it appeared she had only a bad quarter of an hour to live. Her attack had been sudden, and the grandchildren she loved to soild could not be present.

GREEN MEATS.

Miss Eunice Vance Can't Account for Their Scarcity in America.

(New York World.) "The threat of resurrecting chignons and white pan-talones does not scare me a particle," Miss Eunice Vance, who has been the belle of the Casino company, remarked the other day. "but what I do mind is the scarcity of green meats in this country. My husband and I, who are in the United States, find it quite home-like, delightfully convenient to the trans and stage coaches, and there are heaps of green meats in the United States. I find at home, even in the best hotels—such as hot and cold water in the clothes-dress, plunge baths on every floor and free to the guests, folding-beds that are not only comfortable, but handsome pieces of furniture, free service and all that. But I am perfectly distressed at the lack of green meats at table."

"I told the servant who serves me in the dining-room that I was not at all particular about the fish or roast, but that I would like to eat green meats. She was only too happy to let me have as much as I liked, and the next day at dinner my plate was surmounted with a green meat dish. They were filled with vegetables, and they were not at all the sort I wanted. As I don't like to make trouble for myself or anyone else, I have given up all hope of getting any green meats until I return."

"The common people here—the general public, I believe you say—are as well as the money at home. They eat lots more than the English, but I don't see how they live without green meats. I have been positively ill. I don't fancy your beef and mutton, and your corn is very disagreeable to me. The American beef and lamb are excellent, and the sea foods are far superior to ours, the kale, artichokes, spinach, greens, onions and white lettuce. The New York women are immensely good-looking, but I don't understand how they keep so with the amount of meat, potatoes, bananas, bread and other heavy things they eat. And then the ice-water and the iced-tea, ouch! One glass would give me indigestion. We have tea at least twice every day in the year, no matter where we happen to be. You can wake an English woman out of a sound sleep in the middle of the night, and a cup of tea will make her amiable and grateful to you for the disturbance."

Miss Vance has a glorious complexion, and a perfect figure. She got it on her birthday, and when asked how she managed to keep it through the wear and tear of a decade on the stage, she said:

"I subsist on green meats. I don't care for anything in the morning but toast and tea or coffee, but at lunch I want a bit of meat, fish and some greens, with baked apple or a dish of grapes. At 4 o'clock I want a cup of tea, steaming hot. It's the best kind of a tonic if you take it without delay. I don't eat only side dishes, but I eat the whole of the organ and cheer up the spirits. Everybody drinks tea at home, and I miss it here."

Summer diet. The secret of success with all live stock in summer is to keep them on a cool diet. This is not the season for fattening, and the owner that attempts to force cow, steer, hog, sheep or chicken into a fat condition during the hot weather is running the risk of losing the creature. It does not necessarily follow from this that the animal must be kept at a lean condition, but that the animal must be kept growing from the time they are born till they are led to the slaughter-house. There is a difference between growing and fattening. All of the young animals should be growing rapidly this summer, but growing on a cool diet. This is not a new thing, but it is a new thing to breeders who do not place sufficient emphasis upon the distinction between these terms.

Hogs go on corn right through hot weather will be very apt to develop hog cholera. The diet is too heating and fattening. Poultry fed on grains, corn and chopped meat daily, and given little else, will lay on such quantities of fat that they will quickly succumb to the effects of the heat. There is little danger of sheep and cows suffering in this way, for they are turned out to graze in the grass, and are compelled to pick up their living in this way. And when you come to think of it, how very few summer diseases come from the heat, it is seldom that one loses either in hot weather. Their diseases come chiefly in winter when the weather is inclement and severe weather. Now is not this largely due to their cooling diet of green grass, leaves and vegetables. This keeps their blood cool and healthful, and their systems are not clogged up with undigested food.

The summer diet for all of the farm stock should be such as to make the animals grow and thrive well, but not to fatten them. The green grass, roots and vegetables are full of nutriment, and the animals grow rapidly, and when a little grain is added to their daily ration they will lay on fat as well as grow. Our grass diet cools and purifies the blood, and it cleanses the system so that stronger and healthier food can be digested the other day, an expert in the varieties of honey, and he remarked that the lowland honey was quite likely to have a taste of the mustard and a cabbagey flavor that was not altogether agreeable. Everybody knows the fine quality of the white sage honey of our mountains, but there is a combination that beats them all.

"I know a man, an American," said Felipe, "who runs a bee ranch in Lower California, whose place is close to the sea, and where the bees have this, beside the run of the mountains, where there is plenty of white sage and yerbá santa. The combination of the two makes the best mixture that can be found in the way of honey."

She had nothing to eat with her; food, too, was an illegal burden, nor could

A SABBATH-BREAKER.

STORY OF THE POLISH GRANDMOTHER.

By I. Zangwill, Author of "Children of the Ghetto," Etc.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

The moment came near for the Polish centenarian grandmother to die. From the doctor's statement it appeared she had only a bad quarter of an hour to live. Her attack had been sudden, and the grandchildren she loved to soild could not be present.

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She had nothing to eat with her; food, too, was an illegal burden, nor could

she buy any on the holy day. She said her Sabbath morning prayer, waiting, hoping God would forgive the disrespect. The recital gave her partial oblivion of her pains. As she passed through a village the dreadful rumors of cholera were confirmed. It gave wings to her feet for ten minutes, then bodily weakness was stronger than everything else, and she had to lean against the bushes on the outskirts of the village. It was nearly noon. A passing beggar gave her a piece of bread. Fortunately it was unbuttoned, so she could eat it with only minor qualms, test it had touched any unclean thing. She resumed her journey, but the rest had only made her feet move painfully and reluctantly. She would have liked to bathe them in a brook, but that, too, was forbidden. She took the letter from her bosom and reperused it, and whipped up her flagging strength with a cry of "Courage, my lamb, the little mother is on the way." Then the leaden clouds melted into sharp lines of rain, which beat into her face, refreshing her for the first few minutes, but soon wetting her to the skin, making her sopped garments a heavier burden, and reducing the pathway to mud that clogged still further her feeble footsteps. In the teeth of the wind and the driving shower she limped on. A fresh anxiety consumed her now—would she have strength to hold out? Every moment her pace lessened, she was moving like a snail. And the slower she went, the more vivid grew her recollections of what awaited her at the journey's end. Would she even hear her dying word? Perhaps—terrible thought—she would only be in time to look upon his dead face! Perhaps that was how God would punish her for her violation of the holy day. "Take heart, my lamb," she whispered, "do not die yet. The little mother comes."

The rain stopped. The sun came out, hot and fierce, and dried her hands and face, then made them stream again with perspiration. Every inch won was torture now, but the grave feet toiled on. Bruised and swollen and

crippled, they toiled on. There was a dying voice—very far off yet, alas!—that called to her, and as she dragged herself along she cried: "I am coming, my lamb. Take heart! The little mother is on the way. Courage! I shall look upon thy face. I shall find thee alive!"

Once a wagoner observed her plight and offered her a lift, but she shook her head steadfastly. The endless afternoon wore on; she crawled along the forest way, stumbling every now and then from sheer faintness, and tearing her hands and face in the brambles of the roadside. At last the cruel sun waned and reeking mists rose from the forest pools. And still the long miles stretched away, and still she plodded on, torpid from over exertion, scarcely conscious, taking each step only because she had taken the preceding. From time to time her lips mumbled: "Take heart, my lamb, I am coming. The Sabbath was 'out' ere, broken and bleeding, and all but swooning, the little grandmother crawled up to her son's room on the border of the forest. Her heart was cold with fatal forbidding. There was none of the usual Saturday

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Southern California Agents.

ARIZONA NEWS.

A Kilkenny Time at a Border Election.

A Man Fires His Own Furniture to Spite His Wife—Experiment at Acclimating Young Indians Elsewhere—A Failure.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

TUCSON, Aug. 31.—Kilkenny affair is reported from the Mexican side of Nogales. Last Sunday, it seems, they had an election there, and right lively times they had of it, though nobody was killed. The election was between two factions, styling themselves the "Official" party and the "People's" party for the presidency of the village. The champions were a merchant named Ramirez, and the present "President," a former rancher, named Mascareñas. The sold men of the town were with Ramirez, while the class of other make-up composed the backbone of the Official side. The inspectors of election, five of them in all, were administration men, and this was very unsatisfactory to the Ramirez people. The table was set out-of-doors, in the middle of the street, the inspectors around it. On the table was an open box. Into this the ballots were thrown. Each voter as he came up took a ticket, and signed it. The irresponsible repeater was there, and in full force, it is said. He would sign his ballot with a musical flourish, long Spanish name, hand it to one of the inspectors and walk away. Presently he would return, as somebody else, with some other fine name and vote through another inspector. This work was done with impunity. The Ramirez people, about 11 o'clock they upset the table and the ballot-box. The balloting was then declared off, and the Official party, full of grievances, telegraphed to the Governor of Sonora about the matter. He wired back to place their protest before the President of Mexico.

Accordingly a special train was made up in the afternoon, hundreds got aboard and to Magdalena they went. This was taken under consideration by the Prefect. He will report to the Governor, and that official will probably name a new day of election.

Nobody was hurt in the affair, but it was not so tame by a good deal as some elections. Editors of the organs laid aside their pens and coats, and had set to work in the morning, during Saturday night and Sunday in at least a dozen other affairs. Some knives and pistols were said to have been used, but the other six drying there, nature's weapons were enough to make the occasion very interesting.

AN EXPERIMENT.
Sunday morning, Dr. B. T. Carr arrived in Phoenix with sixteen Pima and Maricopa Indians, including two children. They were brought from Genoa, Nebraska. About a year ago, twenty-two children were taken from Phoenix and placed in the Indian reservation at Genoa, Nebraska, as an experiment to ascertain whether they would do well in a colder climate. The experiment proved a dismal failure, as only sixteen were returned. The other six dying there. The local school, up to the present time, has not lost a single scholar by death. The expense of the experiment to the Government is the transportation of \$2500 for transportation alone.

A MOUNTAIN SHEEP.
Last Monday some Indians captured a mountain sheep about one and one-half miles from Gila Bend, after a hard run. The sheep was taken to the city to town. It was a rare curiosity to a number of people, and its horns were simply tremendous. It is a rare thing for these animals to be taken in the mountains, unless they are sick, when they stray off alone.

A POSTMASTER GOES WRONG.
Postoffice Inspector Nichols found Postmaster James Chatham of Nogales short in his money order accounts yesterday. The official was once deposed, and the man's bondsmen requested to furnish a substitute. The shortage was only \$14.

NEW RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.
Says the Globe Silver Belt: "The Territorial Board of Equalization did the sensible thing in assessing the old rate of assessment of \$5000 per mile on the Atlantic and Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads. A test case of the validity of the law exempting new railroads from taxation was made by listing the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad at \$5000 per mile. This action was taken at the request of the Board of Supervisors of Yavapai county."

MATTERS AGRICULTURAL.
The weekly crop report from Yuma says: "The Colorado River rose to nineteen feet two inches, but has fallen to eleven feet ten inches. The sunshine and temperature have both been conducive to the best development of alfalfa and fruit trees and vines of every variety. Rain never was so general throughout the country. Never was water in the mountain regions so plentiful, or grass and feed so good. Live stock never looked better, nor were doing so well. Great preparations are being made to put in a large area of fruit trees and vines. Our ranchers continue to sow alfalfa every week almost. Egyptian corn, sorghum and cow peas promise an immense crop. In Pima county corn planted from

the 1st to the 5th of July is now six to eight feet high, and making ears. Grass on the ranges is seedling, and hay-cutting will commence by September 1. Cattle are improving rapidly. A NEW CAMP.

Within twenty-four miles of Prescott is a prosperous and rapidly growing gold mining camp, with a population almost exclusively of working miners, numbering, according to different estimates, from three hundred to five hundred. Such is Big Bug district, the foremost gold camp in Northern Arizona at present, where the early miner hears the whistle of no less than six quartz reduction works, which are all within a radius of three miles.

Prisoners at Phoenix are turned over to the City Marshal and made to work the streets. Cattlemen say the number of strange cattle this year on Arizona ranges is unusually large. Less students than usual will be sent out of Arizona this fall. Instead of leaving this section they will attend the Territorial University. The University of Chicago has thoroughly demonstrated that it is the champion club of Arizona, having defeated all comers. They have now sent a challenge to the club of El Paso, Tex. The Court of Private Land Claims has confirmed another New Mexico grant of 42,000 acres. It is known as the Arizone grant, and is situated in the Grant of 14,000 acres has also been confirmed.

Work will begin on the lower dam of the Hudson reservoir system, near the mouth of the Verde in September, or as soon as New York engineers prepare plans. The survey of the main reservoir in Salt River and Tonto valleys, already through the mails, proving unglorious individuals who want to make a fortune out of nothing. He will await trial at the next term of court at Phoenix.

Nothing has yet been done toward the capture of the Indian who furnished the mesquite resulting in the murder of a San Xavier Papago; some months ago. Probables are, says, Marsh, Meade, that nothing ever can come of it now. Unless in hot blood and full of spite or indignation, one Indian will not tell on another. And even Indians who live one is considered a good deal better than the dead one, particularly where a white man has the say in the punishment.

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